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BUNKER HILL.

Grand Celebration of the Centenary.

Review of the Military, Under Command of General Butler.

PROCESSION TO THE MONUMENT.

ORATION BY GENERAL DEVENS

More than Three Hundred Thousand Strangers in the City.

Illumination of the Monument and City—Social Festivities of the Evening—Banquet to General Sherman, Etc., Etc.

BOSTON, June 17.—Few of the 300,000 inhabitants of Boston, or of the 100,000 strangers who were quartered on the city last night, needed the clangor of the church bells or the thunder of the salutes of cannon to arouse them at sunrise to-day. The whole town was astir at early dawn, and the whistles of the locomotives that brought heavily laden trains in from the suburbs had already begun to resound across the causeways on the north and south of the city. All the freight business on all the railroads that enter the city is suspended to-day, and their passenger-carrying capacity is taxed to the utmost. As early as eight, some of the troops began to assemble on Boston Common, in preparation for the great review of the entire body of active militia, ordered by Governor Gaston, and at the sidewalks and even the carriage ways in all that neighborhood were densely thronged. The decorations of the Common and of the surrounding streets, are wonderfully effective. There are no puritanical neutral tints of color. Balconies, flagstaffs, arches, pavilions and even the trees are all resplendent with gay and brilliant "Red, White and Blue."

After an early breakfast, I have walked over the latter part of the route which the procession will follow before it reaches Bunker Hill. The decorating of Washington street extension, from Cornhill on toward the Charles river bridge, is as effective as that around the Common. The entrance of the bridge is spanned with a flue arch, and appropriate inscriptions appear there, and at various places thereafter, the latter serving, informing strangers of localities in their relation to the events of the battle. But I notice comparatively few sentimental mottoes. The arch is finished with a miniature British sloop of war lay in this river and cannonaded Charlestown." At Moulton's Point there is an inscription pointing out the landing place of the British troops and giving the hour of their disembarkation. The redoubt on Breed's hill, where the monument stands, the line of the arch at Winnisimmet to Mystic and the place on Bunker Hill where an attempt was made to fortify, and where Putnam tried in vain to rally the retreating Continentals, are all inscribed and are marked out as distinctly as the changes in the levels of the ground and its occupation with dwellings will allow.

The pavilion at which Judge Devens is to speak, covers a great part of the grass plat near the monument, and booths and pavilions of all kinds so encumber the neighborhood that the place is hardly recognizable.

The first feature of marked interest in the city proper, was a grand review by Governor Gaston and his staff, the officers of State and city, of the entire body of militia, home and visiting, at the State House. Major General B. F. Butler commanded the review. This was set for nine o'clock, but it was not till after eleven that the right of the procession was seen leaving the parade on the Common. A large stand was erected on the sidewalk, from which Governor Gaston, the Legislature and invited guests viewed the troops. The State troops were well received, but the genuine enthusiasm was reserved for the visiting soldiery, especially the Philadelphia regiment, the New York Seventh, the Maryland Fifth and the Charleston Light Infantry. The Maryland regiment bore the elegant flag presented to them yesterday, and as it passed by the stand, with the Marine Band at its head playing "Hail to the Chief," was greeted with three cheers, General Hawley proposing them. The review lasted one hour and a half, and it is estimated that there were from fifteen to twenty thousand troops in line. The military division of the procession was over two hours in passing the State House, and was the finest display ever made by the State militia. Among the distinguished guests, were members of the Diplomatic Corps, Vice President Wilson, Generals Sherman, Burnside and Hawley, the Chief Justice of Supreme Courts, the Governor, Congressmen and Senators from Maine and Massachusetts, and Governors of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Mississippi.

The formation of the grand procession was a work of great magnitude, and hardly a street of any account was without its section of the pageant in preparation. The streets through which the procession was to pass were roped off at the ends, and no vehicles were allowed in them during the entire day. At one o'clock the line was complete and the march for Charlestown began. The streets were one mass of people, and on Columbus avenue, through which the procession first marched, there were not less than 50,000 people. Such a sight has seldom been witnessed in the country, and never before in this city. Every house on the avenue was decorated with flags, streamers, banners or appropriate mottoes. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded, and manifested itself by cheers, the clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. Seats had been erected along the streets sufficient to accommodate thousands of persons, and the windows of houses were filled by ladies, who manifested their enthusiasm by waving their handkerchiefs.

The grand column was organized as follows: The Second Brigade, General Geo. A. Peach commanding, headed the right of the line, followed by the First and Third brigades. Next came the visiting troops, who were received with rounds of applause at every point. The greeting was a perfect ovation. The next division comprised the city and State governments, with their respective guests. Colonel Chase and Fulton's division was escorted by the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and consisted of carriages with the orator and chaplain of the day, Justices of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, United States officers, various civil societies and veterans of 1812.

The greatest interest was manifested in the fourth, or veterans division, under the marshalship of Colonel Thomas L. Livermore, as it contained all the old organizations, including ex-Confederates, toward whom everybody was most courteous of showing the warmest attention. Nearly all the organizations in this division antedate the Revolution. The Boston Ancients, having just celebrated their 238th anniversary and having served under the old Colonial Governors, led the division. Immediately following were the guests to whom Bostonians desired to do the honors of a revived brotherhood. The Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., and the Norfolk Artillery Blues, of Norfolk, Va. The recognition all along the route, from their entrance into Columbus avenue until their withdrawal with the other veteran organizations, at Haymarket Square, was one continuous ovation, and but for a change of position in the line from the advertised programme, the demonstrations over their appearance might have interrupted the progress of the division, so anxious were the people to tender them the hand of fellowship. The celebrated Ninth battle flag, borne in the ranks of the Charleston regiment, attracted their identity, when abreast of the multitude, unmistakable, however, and the public expressions were of the heartiest description.

The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth divisions consisted of Lexington minute men, cadets from various military schools in New England towns, Boston school regiments, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Total Abstinence societies, the Order of United American Mechanics and many other organizations.

The Ninth division was made up wholly of representations of the trade and business of the city, many leading mercantile houses, as well as the large mechanical establishments, contributing cars and wagons laden with goods and implements. In many instances the processes were shown by men actually at work. There were altogether over 700 wagons, drawn by 2,000 horses. The brewers alone had 100 teams in line.

The procession was four hours and ten minutes passing a given point, and was estimated at ten miles in length. The decorations along the route generally elaborate. The greatest private displays were made in Columbus avenue (where were also stands for school children), Chester Park, Washington and Tremont streets; yet much was done in the business section through which the procession passed. The public buildings, places of historic interest, the clubs and hotels on the line of march were tastefully faced with bunting, and there were bits of history inscribed upon some. The old State House, near the scene of the Boston massacre, the first contact with British troops; Faneuil Hall, the cradle of Liberty; the old Christ church, from which the beacon light was hung that night that warned the country of the approach of the enemy; and the approaches to the monument grounds were among these. Crossing the old bridge into the Charlestown district, the procession passed under a triumphal arch, bearing the honored names of Prescott, Knowlton, Stark and Pomeroy, the heroes of Bunker Hill, and festoons of laurel were hung from the pillars, on which were painted scenes of the battle. The City Hall in School street, was faced with portraits of Warren and Putnam, with surroundings indicative of the part they bore in the initial strife.

In consequence of the delay in starting the procession, the commemorative exercises at the monument were begun at a much later hour than was intended. It was not until six o'clock that the large audience in the mammoth tent erected on the hill was called to order, and in consequence the exercises were curtailed to about one-sixth of the original programme.

George Washington Warren presided, and introduced General Charles Devens, Jr., as the orator of the day. The oration was confined to a graphic description of the battle and an eloquent appeal for the burial of all political animosities engendered by the late war.

Mr. Warren, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, gave a historical sketch of the society, closing his remarks by introducing General Sherman. In the course of his speech, General Sherman stated that to-day's pageant surpassed anything of the kind he had ever before seen. While in review of his own army, in Washington, at the close of the war, exceeded it in numbers, yet it was lacking in many of the attractive features of to-day's procession, and besides there was a lack of the spontaneous enthusiasm which characterized the entire march of to-day.

Succeeding General Sherman, Governors Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, Bodin, of New Jersey, Ingersoll, of Connecticut, Dingly, of Maine and Vice President Wilson made short addresses. Speaker Blaine and Senator Frye were among the distinguished people present. Darkness caused an abrupt termination of the exercises, and the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

The number of strangers in the city during the day, is estimated by parties competent to judge, at between 300,000 and 350,000. About half of these depart to-night, nearly all the transportation facilities of the railroads having been massed in the city for that purpose. Long before the procession ended thousands of visitors rushed through the streets to the depots, where they found even standing room in the cars was not obtainable. Train after train was dispatched, and still the throng about the depots and filling all avenues thereto, seemed rather to increase than diminish. At a late hour many thousands, unable even to reach the depots, were compelled to postpone their departure until to-morrow.

This evening an informal reception given by the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States to General Sherman, at the Parker House, was largely attended by distinguished guests and military visitors. The exercises were purely informal and exceedingly pleasant.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment was entertained at the Somerset Club. Various other military organizations are being entertained by the social and political clubs of the city.

At a late hour this evening the streets are thronged by crowds of people attracted by the brilliant illuminations of public buildings. The State House and City Hall are objective points, the former presenting a brilliant spectacle of gas jets, transparencies and calcium lights. From each of the four portals of Bunker Hill Monument powerful calcium lights are displayed, reflecting their brightness far out upon the sea and adjacent country. Various residences and private buildings are illuminated, and there is a general display of fireworks throughout the city. The celebration of to-day has far exceeded any anticipations that could have been formed.

TWO EXECUTIONS IN ILLINOIS.

Casey Hanged at Paris, and Burgess at Effingham—Both Men Protest their Innocence.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., June 18.—Two executions occurred in this vicinity to-day. At 7:30 P. M., on the evening of August 29, 1874, the body of a woman was found on the bank of Big Sugar creek, near Elbridge, Edgar county, Illinois, the throat cut clean across. Search was instituted for the perpetrator and after many trails had been worked, John Casey was arrested at Charleston, Illinois. The woman had been his wife. He was taken to Paris, the county seat of Edgar, in which the crime had been committed. At the March term of the Criminal Circuit Court, the jury, after being out just twenty minutes, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Casey has been kept in jail ever since in close confinement, numerous efforts have been made to secure a commutation of the sentence, but they proved futile. Governor Beveridge was firm and refused to interfere. To-day being the day set for his hanging, he was executed at 1:37. An immense crowd filled the streets of Paris and surged about the jail yard, but was kept at bay by the militia. At twenty-seven minutes past one he was taken out and ascended the scaffold with a firm step. He addressed the crowd, saying he was dying happy, that he was an innocent man and that the people were to blame for murdering him. At 1:39 Sheriff Hoobs sprung the trap and the body fell. The neck was dislocated by the fall. He struggled but little, and at 1:55 was cut down and his body turned over to his attorneys. His confession in possession shortly after his arrest, but afterward maintained his guiltlessness and declared his innocence to the last. He said that he was going to God, and he is just.

On the 20th of October last, Joseph Robbins, a watchman employed by the Vandalia Railroad Company at the Kaskaskia bridge, Illinois, was murdered, and Nathan Burgess was convicted of the murder and to-day suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Effingham, Illinois. It was proven that Burgess had committed the crime for a twofold object: First, to revenge an imagined wrong; second, to secure money which he believed Robbins to be possessed of. Having obtained a change of venue from Fayette county, Burgess was tried at Effingham, the county seat of Effingham county, on the 16th of March last, and on the 27th of the same month was sentenced to be hung to-day. Numerous efforts have been made to secure his pardon or a commutation of his sentence, but they proved futile. Burgess, the doomed man, slept soundly from three to six this morning, when he arose and at seven partook of breakfast. He persisted all day in denying his guilt. Although he has heretofore published a confession, he denied that he had written or caused the same to be written, and denounced it as a forgery. He was visited during the day by ministers of the gospel and other friends. He refused to join any church, but professes to place no inclosure adjoining the Effingham county jail, shortly after 2 P. M., and was witnessed by probably fifty persons. He was led from his cell at 3:45 P. M. He walked up firmly, although not in a spirit of bravado, and took a seat on the platform. A short prayer, the reading of the death warrant, an interval of a few minutes for preparation, the pinioning, the white cap, the adjustment of the noose—and Nathan Burgess was launched into eternity. His neck broke and pulsation ceased in 12½ minutes. He died game, protesting his innocence to the last and without pretense of religion.

KANSAS CITY.

Unprecedented Crops in Kansas—But the Laborers Are Few—Prospects for Missouri—Annual Saengerfest.

KANSAS CITY, June 20.—From parties just returned, as well as through letters and telegrams received, it is learned that the crop prospects in Kansas are better than were ever known in that State. Heavy farmers in the Western part of the State are telegraphing here for harvest hands, and complain that they cannot get men enough to harvest. Harvesting in Southern Kansas has commenced, and the average is immense. Some of the companies of new counties claim a million bushels of wheat, and a rough estimate of wheat in the southwest is four to five million bushels. This enormous crop will be greatly duplicated in the west and other sections. The great fear is that hands enough cannot be obtained to harvest.

Specials from Central Missouri, as well as other parts outside of the grasshopper belt, are equally encouraging. In the grasshopper belt an enormous acreage of corn has been planted more by fully fifty per cent. than any previous year. The frequent rainy nights and hot sunny days that have prevailed for a week or more have caused high hopes for a big corn crop.

The fourth annual Saengerfest, now being held here, is a big success, large bodies of members from other places crowding the city.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Failure of E. D. Jewett & Co—Liabilities Nearly $6.000,000.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 19.—The liabilities of E. D. Jewett & Co. are nearly $6,000,000. One bank holds paper to the extent of $250,000, another $220,000, a third $220,000 and a fourth $60,000. The failure is ascribed to losses of lumber, the general depression of trade and engagements connected with Western extension railway bonds. The effect on the general trade of St. John is depressing, but the banks will sustain the losses without curtailing. The failure is the heaviest ever known in this part of the country.

OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Ticket and Platform.

The Noisest Assemblage in Many Years—The Financial Planks Distasteful to Some—Ratification Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., June 17, 1875.

The Democracy of Ohio celebrated the Centennial of Bunker Hill to-day by holding their State Convention for the nomination of a State ticket and the enunciation of their well-worn principles. Their political gathering this year was more than usually large, and had more noise and confusion to the square foot than any similar body of men convened in the State since the year 1863, the memorable time when Vallandigham was nominated for Governor. Flustered with their victory of last year, their scramble for place and power was almost frantic.

The Convention, when it gathered in the Opera House this morning, numbered probably fifteen hundred persons—perhaps even two thousand—though they made it lively enough for a crowd of fully twice that number, and during the afternoon well nigh succeeded in driving good old Judge Ranney, their nervous Chairman, distracted with their confusion.

At eleven o'clock the Convention was called to order by Hon. A. T. Walling, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who announced Hon. John L. Vance, member of Congress from the Eleventh district, as Temporary Chairman. As Temporary Secretary, L. G. Gould, of Preble county, was selected. Mr. Vance, on taking hold of the Convention, made the usual speech of thanks and informed the delegates before him what they had come together for and what was expected of them in the way of selecting candidates. He likewise congratulated them on the auspicious date on which they had come together. After indulging in some rhetorical cannonading, he said he would detain them no longer, but proceed with the business before the Convention.

Then the usual committees on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions were appointed.

The following gentlemen constituted the Committee on Resolutions:

First District—W. T. Forrest, of Hamilton.
Second—Thos. B. Paxton, of Hamilton.
Third—L. D. Campbell, of Butler.
Fourth—J. A. McMahon, of Dayton.
Fifth—P. J. Godfrey, of Mercer.
Sixth—E. D. Potter, of Lucas.
Seventh—W. Asbury, of Brown.
Eighth—J. E. Pearson, of Miami.
Ninth—W. P. Reed, of Delaware.
Tenth—E. F. Dickinson, of Sandusky.
Eleventh—Ezra W. Kelley, of Lawrence.
Twelfth—Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield.
Thirteenth—M. I. Southard, of Muskingum.
Fourteenth—Thomas Beer, of Crawford.
Fifteenth—Jere. Williams, of Monroe.
Sixteenth—William Lawrence, of Guernsey.
Seventeenth—D. T. Lawson, of Columbiana.
Eighteenth—John K. McBride, of Wayne.
Nineteenth—S. D. Harris, of Portage.
Twentieth—A. Spalding, of Cuyahoga.

Having accomplished this much in the way of preliminaries, the Convention took a recess for dinner and diplomacy, the latter being particularly required in the construction of the platform that they had set out to make.

In the afternoon they came together again promptly, at two o'clock, and began to grind. The first thing was to provide for a permanent organization, and to accomplish this Judge Rufus P. Ranney, of Cleveland, was unanimously elected Chairman, and a lot of Vice Presidents, one from each Congressional district, invited to take their places as the ornamental poultry on the stage. On being brought out, Judge Ranney had his oration to deliver, a half-hour effort, reviewing the history of the country for the last hundred years, and discussing all the topics that have sprung up in politics during that time, or are likely to come to the surface during the next hundred.

After he had concluded his discursive remarks, a call was made for the Committee on Resolutions to report, but that body not being ready, Judge Lance, who succeeded to nominate a State Central Committee for the ensuing year.

Then they commenced to make up the ticket. The renomination of Governor Allen was the first thing on the programme. Mr. Neal, the member of Congress from "Rise up Williams's" district, did the oratorical part of the work in the exceedingly florid speech, and John G. Thompson seconded his motion, and the thing was accomplished amid lusty cheers from a thousand throats.

While they were waiting for Uncle William to appear and acknowledge the honor, they went to work to fill up the second place on the ticket. Sam Carey, the horny-handed patriot from Cincinnati, was put in nomination, then Samuel F. Hunt, also of Cincinnati, and subsequently Judge Lange, of Hamilton county, but the Cincinnati delegation cast their vote solid for Hunt as against Cary, and the country delegations, to show how little they cared for Cincinnati, proceeded to nominate Cary on the first ballot, amid great cheering and stamping of feet.

By this time the committee that had been appointed to hunt up Uncle William, appeared with him at their head, and he returned his thanks and indulged in his reminiscences, as he always loves to do, and then arranged the platform, touching on the Louisiana business, carefully abstaining all the time from lifting his voice on the financial issues. Uncle William, however, did very well—better than usual—and made several good hits on the political events of this time in contrast with the former generation, which he represents. After a few remarks on the first ballot, J. E. Powell, of Delaware, was chosen Attorney General, over a field of eight, in which he was hindmost at the start.

The Committee on Resolutions appeared at this time, and reported their platform, which is as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was enthusiastically adopted:

The Democratic party of Ohio, in State Convention assembled, proclaim the following propositions of political faith and action:

First—A sacred adherence to the principles of government declared and put in practical operation by the Fathers of the Republic.

Second—Opposition to aggressions by either department of the Government upon the functions of the others, and to the exercise by Federal authority of any of the powers reserved to the Constitution to the States respectively, or to the people.

Third—The protection of the Government to all citizens, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Fourth—The President's services should be limited to one term, at a salary of $25,000 a year.

Fifth—Retrenchment and reform in every department of government, Federal, State or local.

Sixth—No grants of land or money by the Government, or the use of its credit to railroad, steamship or other companies.

Seventh—The preservation of the remnant of the public lands for the benefit of citizens of the United States and foreign immigrants who have declared their intention to become such, who will occupy and cultivate the same.

Eighth—That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it, are hostile to the general resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of this country and threatens if with general bankruptcy and ruin. We demand that the policy be abandoned and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par with coin to depend about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

Ninth—That the policy already initiated by the Republican party, of abolishing legal tenders and giving national banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without any compensating advantages, and that we are opposed to this policy. We demand that all the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired and legal tenders issued in their place.

Tenth—That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own currency, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except where expect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin, and that we favor the payment of at least one-half of the customs in legal tenders.

Eleventh—The extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit only, under such regulations as the States may respectively prescribe, and no paper currency, except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the General Government.

Twelfth—A tariff for the sole purpose of revenue.

Thirteenth—We favor the complete separation of Church and State, religious independence and absolute freedom of opinion, equal and exact justice to all religious societies and purely secular education at the expense of the tax-payer, without division among or control by any sect, directly or indirectly, of any portion of the public school fund. In view of the admirable provisions of our State Constitution upon these subjects, which are due to the energy and wisdom of the Democratic party, we denounce the Republican platform as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio and a base appeal to sectarian prejudices.

Fourteenth—That we are opposed to the passage of what are called "Sumptuary laws," or any, interference, with social habits or customs not in themselves criminal, and we reprobate any espionage by one class of citizens upon another, under any pretence whatever.

With this declaration of principles and policy, we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money; for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of finance and taxation; for their continued system of tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union; for the squandering of the public lands, for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office at home and abroad and for their general mismanagement, of the Government. And we congratulate the country on the general resumption of party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

The resolutions were adopted with considerable applause, several of the planks being cheered lustily as they were received.

Judge T. Q. Ashburn, of Clermont county, an old timer among the Southern Ohio Democrats, was next nominated to the position of Judge of the Supreme Court.

Following, there was quite a sharp fight on the State Auditorship, but E. M. Green, a member of the last Legislature from Shelby county, got the nomination, as the others had, before the result of the first vote was announced.

The State Treasurership came next on the the programme. Here, too, was a field of six or eight from all parts of the State, but the German element was able to control. John Scheiner, of Meigs, was nominated on the first ballot.

The remaining office on the ticket, a place on the Board of Public Works, was given to H. E. O'Hagan, of Sandusky City, after quite a warm fight.

THE TICKET.

Governor—Wm. Allen, of Ross.
Lieutenant Governor—Samuel F. Cary, of Hamilton.
Supreme Judge—Thos. O. Ashburn, of Clermont.
Auditor—E. M. Greene, of Shelby.
Treasurer—John Schreiner, of Meigs.
Attorney General—Thos. E. Powell, of Delaware.
Member of Board of Public Works—H. E. O'Hagan, of Erie.

The ticket is not regarded altogether favorably, nor is the platform, by the school of Democrats of which Mr. Thurman is the leading spokesman, will be quite popular in the central, southern and northwestern parts of the State.

A ratification meeting was held at City Hall to-night, at which Governor Allen, Senator Thurman, General Ewing and other less prominent party leaders gave in their adherence to the ticket and platform.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

(By Associated Press.)

COLUMBUS, June 17.—The State Central Committee organized to-night by electing A. T. Walling Chairman, and Joseph Gutzweiler Secretary. They also elected John G. Thompson, Jacob Reinhart, M. A. Dougherty, Amos Layman and C. R. Rainey.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

The Shock Felt in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning at 10:45 A. M. Buildings were swayed to a considerable extent, and in some instances windows rattled. The following points will show the effect at various other points in this State and Ohio:

At Anderson, Ind., a very strong shock shook the buildings all over the town. At Jeffersonville, Ind., the shock was felt sensibly. Vincennes, Ind., felt the jar considerably. Union, Ind., felt it slightly. It was not felt at Terre Haute, Lafayette, Peru, Logansport, Kokoma, Argos and Richmond, Ind. At Sidney, Ohio, houses were shaken badly, causing the people to run out. At Xenia, Ohio, six miles north of Sidney, it crashed all before it, overturning chimneys down and goods, &c., off the shelves in the stores. No one is reported killed. At DeGraff, Ohio, a terrible shock, resembling a cyclone, struck the place, the buildings almost from their foundations. At Urbana the buildings were swayed so as to be unsafe.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Reports from Urbana, Sidney and other towns in Southwestern Ohio, state that about eleven o'clock this morning there was quite a severe shock of an earthquake felt throughout that region. In Sidney a large number of houses were shaken very perceptibly and the walls cracked. The inhabitants ran out of their houses into the streets. The shelving in a drug store was thrown to the floor, and a large steam boiler was moved nearly a foot from its original position.

CHICAGO, June 18.—A slight shock was felt in various parts of this city between the hours of nine and ten this morning, but no damage in any quarter was done.

WILKESBARRE.

General Resumption of Mining in the Wyoming Region.

WILKESBARRE, June 21.—The long looked-for resumption of work at the mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company's collieries, at Sugar Notch, Wanamie, Hanover, Nanticoke, Empire, Diamond, Plymouth, Hollenback and others, took place this morning, at a reduction of ten per cent. from the prices formerly paid. The six months' suspension in this region is now over. Wellington, on the Riverside Coal Company and individual operators also commenced work this morning.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Four Horse Thieves Hanged in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—A special to the *Globe-Democrat* says four horse thieves were hanged at Wellington, Kansas, last Thursday night, by Vigilantes.

Prisoner Shot at Sedalia, Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—J. D. Carry, conductor on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, got very drunk at the Ives House, Sedalia, Missouri, yesterday and created a great disturbance. James Bruce, a policeman, was called in to preserve peace, and failing to quiet Carry arrested him. While on the way to the calaboose, Carry wrenched Bruce's club from him and beat him badly over the head, and to save himself from being killed, Bruce shot his prisoner three times, inflicting wounds from which he died in twenty minutes.

A Successful Drop Game.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—To-day, as the book-keeper of Balbach & Son drew $2,000 from bank to pay the hands, a well-dressed man called his attention to three or four bills he had taken in on the book-keeper stooping to pick them up the stranger seized the package and escaped.

Double Tragedy in Lowell, Mass.

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The Escape of McCartney, the Counterfeiter.

AUSTIN, June 19.—Deputy United States Marshals Allen and Blood have been indicted and arrested for voluntarily and corruptly allowing McCartney, the counterfeiter, to escape. They have given bonds and will be tried next week.

Alleged Defaulting Railroad Employee.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—John Miller, Secretary of the Contract and Finance Committee, Central Pacific Railroad, was arrested on the train yesterday, at Marysville, and taken to San Francisco by a special train. It is rumored that he is a defaulter to the amount of $200,000. The cause is said to be stock speculations. The company is very reticent.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Rates Advanced on Western Freights.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The rates on Western bound freights were advanced here to-day by both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Companies, from six to fifty per cent. above the cut rates prevailing during the war.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1875.

Establishment of Money Order Offices.

On the first of July two hundred and ninety-nine additional money order offices will be established. Including these, there will have been established during the present fiscal year three thousand six hundred and ninety-four new money order offices. Nine money order offices have been discontinued.

Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that there is no truth in the statement that Mr. Snelling, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs. The office was created by Congress last winter, to take effect July 1st, and it is understood that it will be tendered to Mr. Lockwood, the present Chief Clerk of the Customs Bureau.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

MORE FAILURES REPORTED.

LONDON, June 18.—N. Alexander, Son & Co., merchants, have failed; liabilities $1,000,000. This failure was caused by Alexander Collie & Co.'s suspension. Octavius Phillips & Co., colonial brokers, and Modlock, Smallware & Co., of Manchester, failed. The liabilities of these last two firms are not known.

THE KING OF BURMAH GIVES IN.

LONDON, June 19, 5:30 A. M.—A special from Rangoon to the *Times* says it is reported that the King of Burmah has become convinced of his inability to successfully oppose the English, and has yielded on all points in dispute.

France.

HASTENING THE BUSINESS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, June 18.—The Bureaus of the Left have resolved to offer no amendments to the constitutional bills as they come from the Committee of Thirty, and to take all possible steps to expedite the close of the final dissolution of the Assembly. The Left will move to-morrow that the Public Powers bill be placed on the order of the day.

Ireland.

THE ALL IRELAND CHALLENGE SHIELD.

DUBLIN, June 18.—Major Leech has published the All Ireland Challenge shield for competition by the riflemen. The Americans will compete, as they have been made honorary members of the shooting club. No matter which of the teams wins the shield, it must be shot for next year at Philadelphia. This shield is competed for annually in Ireland and is the most popular in the central, southern and northwestern parts of the State.

A ratification meeting was held at City Hall to-night, at which Governor Allen, Senator Thurman, General Ewing and other less prominent party leaders gave in their adherence to the ticket and platform.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

(By Associated Press.)

COLUMBUS, June 17.—The State Central Committee organized to-night by electing A. T. Walling Chairman, and Joseph Gutzweiler Secretary. They also elected John G. Thompson, Jacob Reinhart, M. A. Dougherty, Amos Layman and C. R. Rainey.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

The Shock Felt in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning at 10:45 A. M. Buildings were swayed to a considerable extent, and in some instances windows rattled. The following points will show the effect at various other points in this State and Ohio:

At Anderson, Ind., a very strong shock shook the buildings all over the town. At Jeffersonville, Ind., the shock was felt sensibly. Vincennes, Ind., felt the jar considerably. Union, Ind., felt it slightly. It was not felt at Terre Haute, Lafayette, Peru, Logansport, Kokoma, Argos and Richmond, Ind. At Sidney, Ohio, houses were shaken badly, causing the people to run out. At Xenia, Ohio, six miles north of Sidney, it crashed all before it, overturning chimneys down and goods, &c., off the shelves in the stores. No one is reported killed. At DeGraff, Ohio, a terrible shock, resembling a cyclone, struck the place, the buildings almost from their foundations. At Urbana the buildings were swayed so as to be unsafe.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Reports from Urbana, Sidney and other towns in Southwestern Ohio, state that about eleven o'clock this morning there was quite a severe shock of an earthquake felt throughout that region. In Sidney a large number of houses were shaken very perceptibly and the walls cracked. The inhabitants ran out of their houses into the streets. The shelving in a drug store was thrown to the floor, and a large steam boiler was moved nearly a foot from its original position.

CHICAGO, June 18.—A slight shock was felt in various parts of this city between the hours of nine and ten this morning, but no damage in any quarter was done.

WILKESBARRE.

General Resumption of Mining in the Wyoming Region.

WILKESBARRE, June 21.—The long looked-for resumption of work at the mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company's collieries, at Sugar Notch, Wanamie, Hanover, Nanticoke, Empire, Diamond, Plymouth, Hollenback and others, took place this morning, at a reduction of ten per cent. from the prices formerly paid. The six months' suspension in this region is now over. Wellington, on the Riverside Coal Company and individual operators also commenced work this morning.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Four Horse Thieves Hanged in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—A special to the *Globe-Democrat* says four horse thieves were hanged at Wellington, Kansas, last Thursday night, by Vigilantes.

Prisoner Shot at Sedalia, Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—J. D. Carry, conductor on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, got very drunk at the Ives House, Sedalia, Missouri, yesterday and created a great disturbance. James Bruce, a policeman, was called in to preserve peace, and failing to quiet Carry arrested him. While on the way to the calaboose, Carry wrenched Bruce's club from him and beat him badly over the head, and to save himself from being killed, Bruce shot his prisoner three times, inflicting wounds from which he died in twenty minutes.

A Successful Drop Game.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875.

THE total exports of produce from New York during the yearthus far, are $110,836-324, against $131,351,355 in 1874, and $128,-912,006 in 1873.

EMIGRATION returns at Liverpool continue to show a decrease. Last month the diminution amounted to 5,915 below the returns for the corresponding month of last year.

THE internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year, up to the close of Tuesday, were $107,523,602. The estimates were $107,000,-000. It is believed by Commissioner PRATT that the receipts at the close of the fiscal year will foot up over $110,000,000.

DURING the first ten months of the present fiscal year, or up to the first day of last month, according to the latest report of the Bureau of Statistics, our exports of breadstuffs had fallen off $31,000,000 and of cotton $25,000,000, as compared with those of the corresponding period of the previous year. The total exports for the first ten months of this year amounted in value to $522,500,000 or $40,500,000 less than in the corresponding time last year, and the total imports during the above period were $460,000,000, or $35,000,000 less than the year before.

MANY years ago a hard-headed, practical Yankee, on visiting Niagara Falls for the first time, exclaimed, "what a pity it is that such a magnificent water power should be permitted to run to waste." The utilitarian idea then uppermost in his mind is now being carried out. There has recently been erected on the American side of the Falls a flour mill over the narrow stream, the fall from which was long since christened the "Bride's Veil." The mill runs day and night, and there is never any lack of water. It is only a question of time when some enterprising engineer, imbued with a broader and more comprehensive spirit and larger grasp of inventive genius, shall turn the whole fall into a gigantic raceway for colossal mills.

WE neglected, on Monday, to call attention to the announcement of the Republican State Committee for the current year, and have thoughtlessly overlooked it since. The new Chairman, Col. HENRY M. HOYT, is a rising lawyer of Luzerne county, and one of the most active and energetic men in the Eastern part of the State. He has never been in public life as a legislator, or as a candidate, but has been for years intimately identified with politics and is thoroughly posted upon public affairs. He will give his personal attention to the canvass, and will visit as many counties in the State as he can, thus making himself personally familiar with the politics of each county; and we have no doubt he will make an excellent and efficient chairman.

The Secretaryship of the Committee has, we learn, been tendered to Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Adams county, and as this is a post equal in importance to the Chairmanship, we hope he will accept it. With two such men at the head of the Committee, we are sure of an active and successful campaign.

FREE TRADE AND THE ENGLISH PANIC.

The free trade journals have for a long time pointed to England as an instance of the prosperity which attends free trade, and they have insisted upon it that our mercantile depression is the legitimate result of our high tariff. For a while they have found a argument upon this point all to themselves, but just now they are very chary of using it.

England, at this present writing, is not a very good illustration of free trade. She has had an uninterrupted experience of it for nearly thirty years; she has had a coin currency, or a paper currency redeemable in coin, and the balance of trade has diverted the capital of the world to her business center. She has thus had all the advantages that follow from the abundance of capital, a coin currency and free trade; and if these are the essential elements of national prosperity, merry England should be, at this hour, the most prosperous nation on the face of the earth, and be able to enjoy an immunity from mercantile mutations and panics.

Yet, what do we see? The failure of one firm, a few years ago, that of OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., brought on a financial panic and a business depression that were exceedingly destructive in their results; and the failure, last month, of the Aberdare Iron Company, is now producing similar results. In one week the failures reached sixty millions of dollars, and the telegraph brings us daily reports of additional failures, running up into the millions. England is, in fact, going through a commercial panic as extensive as ours of 1873, with this addition that her manufacturing industry was paralyzed *before* the panic set in, instead of *after* it, as in our case. The panic comes upon the top of a serious depression previously existing in manufacturing circles, and in that respect the English panic is worse than ours.

We find, therefore, that business depression, over-trading, speculation, dealing upon borrowed capital, and financial panics all come upon free trade countries as heavily as upon those which have a tariff and an irredeemable currency. The condition of England is the same as ours. Free trade and a coin currency have not saved her: and we infer, from this fact, that free trade and a coin currency would not have saved us. We conclude, further, from the same premises that neither Free Trade, nor the lack of it, nor currency, separately or combined, had anything to do with either panic. The causes are to be sought for elsewhere, and are much more general and pervading in their nature than any of those which are the favorite hobbies of the free trade theorists.

And now that it is demonstrated that Free Trade is not a specific for such commercial revulsions as England is passing through, we trust we shall hear no more of it as a remedy for ours. We have fallen upon the same experience that has visited Vienna, Berlin and London; and the free trade quacks have not yet hit upon the proper diagnosis of the disease.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

The Altoona railroad shops are full of work and workmen and more coming.

The Valley Mill, at Youngstown, O., has an order for rerolling 1,000 tons of rails for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

Markle & Co. of West Newton, Pa., are receiving from Dunbar large quantities o linden wood which they use in the manufacture of paper.

Dawson & Baily, of the National Locomotive Works at Connellsville, Pa., have contracts for fourteen engines, eight of which are the largest kind, known as the "Mogul."

It is said that a three feet flood would bring in many millions of feet to the Williamsport, Pa., boom. Many drives have got to the river, which is said to be filled with logs for several miles below Clearfield.

This year the southern counties of California sent to San Francisco 5,380,000 oranges, 620,000 lemons and 80,000 limes. The consumption of California is about 10,-000,000 oranges a year, and 5,000,000 are brought from Mexico and the Pacific Isles.

The Shenandoah *Herald* says one effect of the strike has been to establish the cash system of dealing. It anticipates that the reduction in wages will be greatly alleviated by the reduction in prices consequent upon the destruction of the credit system.

The *Miners' Journal*, June 18, says the quantity of coal sent from that region the last week was 30,242 tons by rail, by canal 2,019 tons; for the week 32,261 tons, against 99,264 tons for the corresponding week last year. The supply from the various regions so far this year foots up 6,853,023 tons, against 9,189,257 tons to same period last year. Decrease, 2,336,234 tons. The decrease in anthracite is 2,391,800 tons.

In Lancaster county is the greatest nickel mine in the world, and the only one that has yet been discovered in the United States. The mine lies upon the dividing ridge between Chester county and Pequea valley. Besides nickel, iron and copper ore have been found. The copper has been known there for seventy years. The nickel ore is of a gray color and so hard that it can be obtained only by blasting. After it is broken small particles of it are thrown into a furnace and subjected to a strong heat. It is then smelted like iron. After being placed between two heavy iron rollers and pulverized it is sent to Camden, N. J., where the copper is separated from the nickel. It is next protected from foreign nickel by a forty per cent. duty. The average price of pure nickel is about $2 00 a pound. In the Lancaster mine 4,0 or 500 tons are obtained monthly, and about one hundred and fifty men are employed.

CALIFORNIA.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT PARTY.

Nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

A Small Sample of the Platform.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23—The People's Independent party of California met at ten o'clock this morning. General Bidwell, of Butte, was nominated for Governor on the third ballot. Mr. Pacheco was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. The ticket was completed as follows: Secretary of State, W. Roush; Comptroller, Lawrence Crane; Treasurer, F. Baehr; Attorney General, P. Van Cliff; Surveyor General, E. Twichell; Clerk of Supreme Court, Paul Morrill; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. W. Guinn. The following is a

SAMPLE OF THE PLATFORM:

WHEREAS, The bitter dissensions that have divided the citizens of California into opposite parties, on purely national questions for so many years, having passed away with the civil war and the reconstruction measures growing out of the war, it has become obvious that serious local evils are weighing heavily upon the people of this State, requiring our earnest and thoughtful attention lest they become, through our carelessness, perpetual.

WHEREAS, The so-called national parties in California have fallen, in a large measure, into the control of the more worthless elements of society in the interest of certain powerful corporations and associations of individuals, who systematically seek to accumulate wealth at the public expense, through and by means of the machinery of the Government, until affairs have reached a point where the people can no longer safely trust the political control of the State to either of them; therefore

Resolved, That the People's Independent party seeks to unite together honest and law-abiding citizens of all portions of California, irrespective of class, local or business distinctions, and regardless of religious or previous political opinion, for the purpose of bringing about a thorough system of reform in the State, county and municipal government generally, and especially with a view of securing retrenchment in public affairs; the consequent reduction of taxation; the regulation and control of all corporations exercising franchises of a public nature; the reduction to a reasonable rate of fares and freights on railroads as well as steamboats operated in conjunction with railroads, and to the prevention and punishment of unjust discriminations by railroad and other corporations against localities and individuals; the security from the power of a monopoly of the natural water of the rivers, streams and lakes of the State, restoring them once more to the people; the rescue of the inhabitants of the cities and towns from the oppressive power of water and gas corporations, and other kindred monopolies; the purification of the administration of justice throughout the State by reforming our present jury system, so that powerful criminals may be punished as well as the weak, and generally to secure such improved legislation in the interest of good government as the people and an honest purpose of reform may suggest.

Resolved, That for the more perfect accomplishment of the foregoing, this Convention, consisting of delegates representing all parties in California, pledge the People's Independent party, and its nominees for office throughout the State, to support and uphold the principles and the proper means, the policy and purposes of the party as set forth in this platform.

Resolved, That to this end the agricultural and mining classes of the State interest enter into solemn league and covenant to and with the cities of the State, and pledge themselves as solemnly to the counties of the interior, that all officers, executive, legislative and judicial elected by this party, in all parts of California, shall in good faith, endeavor, in their official capacities, lawfully to remedy the grievances of the people, not only such as are peculiar to their own special constituencies or locality, but the whole State as well.

Resolved, That we repeat and reaffirm the principles laid down by and resolved upon by the judicial convention of the People's Independent party, settled at Sacramento in September, 1873, and make a small number of individuals acting in a corporate capacity now own and control the only trans-continental railroad in the country, together with almost the entire railroad system of the State, as well as the river steamers and ferry boats plying upon our interior waters, thereby practically monopolizing the carrying trade, and through traffic, but likewise the general carrying trade of the State and coast; and

WHEREAS, Said corporations controlling these railroads and steamboats possess and exercise the power to arbitrarily make a levy and collect thereon rates of freight and passenger fares and enact and enforce rules and regulations at their own pleasure; and

WHEREAS, It is apparent that there can be no final relief from excessive charges and unjust discriminations of the railroad corporations through competition, because of their vast wealth and power, which invariably beat down all rival enterprises and ruin the projectors, and failing in that, then combine with them against the people: and

WHEREAS, In order to retain this power to fix the rates and discriminate at pleasure, and prevent any legislative relief from being extended to the people, the railroad corporations have, in the past, systematically intermeddled with the corrupt politics of the State, using their wealth and influence to elevate its interested partisans, to place them in legislative and other stations of trust, and thereby the domination of the railroad and other corporations in our politics and government has become an intolerable evil; therefore be it

Resolved, That there is and can be no safety to good government, capital or production, so long as the corporations in question by railroad and steamboat in this State possess the power, independently of law, to make their own rules and regulations, or to establish and collect tolls and rates of freight and fare at their own unrestricted will and pleasure.

Resolved, That the rates of freight and fare charged and collected on the railroads of California, and on steamboats, owned and operated in connection with them, in most places where there is no competition, are unjust, unequal and excessively high, and the power now exercised by the railroad corporations in making regulations, as far as their rates are concerned, is exercised in an unjust and oppressive manner, to the injury of individuals and localities as well as the general productive interests of the State.

Resolved, That the People's Independent party hereby pledges its nominees for offices throughout the State to reform said rates of freight and fare by law, to adjust and fix the standard on the actual cost of roads, and the expenses of operation, unless out on attempt of a law to prevent and punish all manner of unjust discriminations against individuals or localities, and generally to reduce the railroad corporations, and the supervision and control of the laws of the land.

Resolved, That while we seek, by all lawful means, to drive the railroad corporations out of politics and prevent the people by wise and calmly considered legislation, from the extortion and unjust discrimination at their hands, we yet fully acknowledge the great value to the country of a properly constructed and a justly managed system of railroads, and will ever stand ready to accord due appreciation and generous treatment to those who construct and manage them.

Resolved, That we favor the construction of all independent lines of competing roads to connect the Atlantic States with California, provided they be built and operated in the interest of the people, and not solely in that of the monopolists, as is the way with railroads now existing in California.

The remaining resolutions relate solely to local affairs.]

United States Steamer Sunk.

The Saranac Goes Down off Vancouver Island.

Scientific Expedition on Board, Bound for Behring Straits.

No Lives Lost---A Steamer Gone from San Francisco to the Rescue.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The United States steamer Saranac, having on board as passengers Lieutenant Maynard and Dr. Emil Bessels, of the Smithsonian Institute, left San Francisco June 8th for Sitka and Behring Straits, on a scientific expedition to make a collection for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. They took the inside channel, called at Nanaimo and, at 8:45 A. M., on Friday, struck the famous mid-channel rock in Seymour narrows. This is the rock so much talked of in connection with the proposed bridge at the narrows for the Canadian Overland Railroad. The Saranac was going fourteen knots, with a seven knot current at the time of striking. She hung a few moments and swung off. Her bow was run into the Vancouver shore and made fast with a hawser to a tree. In an hour she sunk completely out of sight, not even a mast head being visible. But little stores or personal effects of the officers and crew were saved. The ship's company camped on the beach, without shelter and with but a limited supply of provisions. Lieutenant Commander Saunders, the pilot and thirteen men made their way by foot and canoe to Victoria, arriving there last night. The steamer Otter went this morning to the wreck. No lives were lost.

BOSS TWEED

Visits His Office Once More,

Furnishes Bail on Two New Indictments,

And is Sent to Ludlow Street Jail in Default of Bail in the Civil Suits.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Boss Tweed appeared in the Court House to-day in custody of the Deputy Sheriff. He was smuggled off Blackwell's Island at ten o'clock last night and driven around the city in a carriage. This morning he went to his office in Duane street, and spent some time in consultation with his counsel, after which he proceeded to the District Attorney's office with his son and secretary.

In the Supreme Court his counsel presented to Judge Davis the order of the Court of Appeals for his discharge from the penitentiary, which was signed by the Judge.

The Boss soon after appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. The room was soon packed with people, an immense number of others clamoring for admittance. District Attorney Phelps moved that the defendant be arraigned to plead to an indictment found in November, 1873.

David Dudley Field, of counsel for Tweed, stated that they were not ready to plead or to make any answer to this, notice of this indictment having been received only a few days since.

Mr. Peckham, on behalf of the people, said that it was evident that the defendant intended to pursue the old tactics and stave off proceedings as long as possible. This was disclaimed by Mr. Field.

A legal war of words followed, which lasted nearly an hour, Messrs. Phelps and Peckham, on behalf of the people, claiming that there was no reason why this case should be made a special one, or special favor be shown to the defendant.

Mr. Field demanded to know what special favors had been shown or would be. My client, said he, has for seven months been illegally confined in the penitentiary, and when, after committing this outrage, an outrage for which every one concerned in it shall be held strictly accountable, and after he is released by a higher power than themselves, it is unjust to ask us to plead to an indictment of which we know nothing. Counsel further said it could not be considered a special favor to issue warrants in a civil suit of six millions, and to fix bail at the enormous figure of three millions, and that such a bail was unheard of.

Yes, said Mr. Peckham, and the stealing of six million was an unheard of thing until the defendant committed the theft.

The matter here rested, and Judge Brady stated that he believed the defendant ought to have time to examine the indictments, but he would not give a formal decision until late in the day. The Court then fixed the bail on the new indictment. The above argument was on an indictment charging the Boss with fraudulently obtaining the signature of Mayor Hall to a warrant paid to Andrew J. Garvey. On this indictment the Court fixed the bail at three thousand dollars. On the indictment found by the Grand Jury of the May, 1875, term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which charges him with conspiracy in having, in conjunction with Peter B. Sweeney and Elbert A. Woodward, defrauded the city, the Court fixed the bail at one thousand dollars. The proceedings then adjourned, and Tweed, surrounded by his counsel, left the court room.

Albert B. Sands became bondsman on the former indictment, and Charles Devlin on the latter. The whole party returned to the Court House, and the bonds were approved by Judge Brady. Tweed was then taken in custody again, on an order of arrest in the civil suits, and conveyed to Ludlow street jail, where he will remain until the three million bail is furnished.

Tweed arrived at Ludlow street jail late in the afternoon. He has engaged the warden's sitting room, which is neatly furnished and well ventilated. He says he expects by to-morrow afternoon to be a free man.

MAINE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM AND TICKET

AUGUSTA, June 22.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. There were present 639 delegates. General Samuel J. Anderson was chosen Permanent Chairman. After the committees had been appointed, the Convention adjourned till the afternoon.

In the afternoon session, resolutions were read and adopted embodying the following sentiments:

The Constitution is the people's only safeguard; the right of the people and the States must be sacredly preserved from the touch of military or Congressional usurpation; civil supremacy in times of peace; equality of rights of all men under the law; a sound currency—coin or its equivalent; tariff for revenue only; the Government economically administered; an honest preservation of the public faith to the public creditor; a return to economy in the administration of the Government, national, State and municipal; the abolition of unnecessary offices and the reduction of salaries; one term for the President, with a salary of $25,000. The resolutions arraign the Republican party for the abandonment of principles, profligacy and corruption; condemn the Administration in strong terms for the reposition of the Louisiana usurpation and the attempt to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* by the last Congress; and pronounce it no longer safe to trust the reins of government in such hands.

The Administration is pronounced responsible for the present depressed condition of the country's commerce, for the crippling of the shipbuilding trade and for the driving of American mercantile marine from the ocean.

The people of Maine, suffering under the burden of oppressive taxation, demand reform and appeal to all men, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with them to secure this triumph.

An effort made to incorporate the financial resolutions of the Ohio Democratic Convention, failed.

General Charles W. Roberts, of Bangor, was nominated for Governor, and the Convention adjourned.

STORM IN WESTERN MISSOURI.

Unprecedented Rainfall—Great Destruction to Railroads and Crops.

KANSAS CITY, June 21.—The most terrific storm since 1844 visited this section Sunday night. It began about nine o'clock and lasted four or five hours. Rain poured down in torrents, and was accompanied by severe wind and hail and terrible thunder and lightning. Several houses in this city were struck by lightning and much damage done. Immense damage was done to the streets, and many cellars were filled. The storm extended over an area of fifty or more miles to the south and southwest, but it is though, did not extend very far north.

The damage to farms is very great, fences being washed away and fields of corn on low lands submerged and damaged. The railroads suffered severely. Three bridges were washed away on the Fort Scott road, and two on the Kansas Pacific. A train of six cars was ditched on the North Missouri. No trains arrived today on any road, except the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the North Missouri. The two latter roads and the Missouri Pacific sent trains out this evening, but none of the others. It is thought that arrangements for transferring passengers over the breaks will be perfected to-morrow on all the roads, but it will be sometime before the bridges are replaced. No loss of life is yet reported, but there were many narrow escapes. What few grasshoppers were left are entirely exterminated, and the farmers will immediately replant the damaged fields in early corn.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Information of the damage done in this State by the late storm just begins to reach here. All the railroads in the State, especially those running east and west, have been greatly injured. From Salina west, on the Missouri Pacific, several bridges and culverts are carried away, and the track washed out in a number of places. Like damage is done to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, on its Western division, and the Eastern division of the Hannibal and St. Joseph shared the same fate. The rainfall was unprecedented, and the country for miles was covered with water. In some places hail as large as hens' eggs fell, causing great destruction to crops. All trains have been greatly delayed, but large numbers of men have been energetically at work, and the regular timetables will be resumed to-morrow or Wednesday. The amount of damage to railroads cannot be given, but it will take many thousands of dollars to place them in condition again. No lives are reported lost.

ERIE.

Accident at a School House—Three Prisoners Escape from Jail—Tramp Injured by the Cars.

ERIE, June 23.—Two floors of school house No. 7 broke to-day, while school was in session. The scholars were held in their places by the seats. One little boy, Joseph Friess, was seriously, if not fatally, injured by the falling of an iron column. Digging out the basement loosened the foundation and caused the disaster.

Three prisoners broke from jail to-night. Two of them (one of whom was Johnny Pfiefer, who robbed and burned the post-office at East Springfield,) were captured. Thomas Brown, mail-bag robber, is at large.

Jacob Steine, twenty-five years of age, from Syracuse, out of work, was badly cut by a train while trying to steal a ride. He lives yet, and was taken to the alms house.

The revival preachers have closed their meetings in Liverpool. Their expenses have exceeded contributions $8,000.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

Re-Assembling of the Republican Convention.

ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT NOMINATION.

A Day and Night Session—Twenty-two Ballots Had With Little Change—General William Blakeley Proposed as a Compromise—Failure of all Attempts to Agree upon a Choice—The Chairman Adjourns the Convention at 3:20 A. M.—Delegates Satisfied With the Action Which They Declined to Take as a Body.

The Republican County Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff met at Library Hall Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, pursuant to adjournment and in compliance with a call published by the Chairman, Gen. Wm. Blakely.

Precautions had been taken to exclude all persons from the hall except delegates, candidates and reporters. The delegates were seated in the parquette, and none other than delegates were admitted to that part of the auditory. The candidates were permitted to take seats in the dress circle, while the officers of the convention and representatives of the press occupied seats on the stage. The arrangements were, in fact, excellent, and the delegates seemed pleased that they were now free from the outside interference with which they were annoyed at their meeting last week.

Chairman Blakely called the convention to order at eleven o'clock, and appointed Mr. Patterson, court crier, to call the roll. Each delegate, upon answering to his name, took a seat in the parquette.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

When the delegates had taken their seats, the Chairman made a brief speech, saying that as presiding officer he intended to give each one a fair, square deal, so that the nomination could be made in a satisfactory manner. He said the convention last week had been obstructed by a mob of of at least two thousand. This hall had been rented by the candidates, in order to prevent a repetition of such scenes of disorder. The Speaker referred to the important campaign upon which the party were about entering, and the necessity of harmony to insure success. He said the candidates had held a consultation at his office during the week, and while all were in earnest in their aspirations, they would yield to the voice of the convention, and would give their cordial support to the nominee. He then announced that the convention was ready to proceed to business.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. J. S. Woodwell asked the Chair if he would inform the convention what position the report of the Committee on Contested seats was in.

Chairman—The Chair decided the report adopted.

Mr. Woodwell—Then, Mr. Chairman, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Robb—Did the gentleman vote with the majority?

Mr. McCormick—I raise the point of order that as the gentleman did not vote with the majority, he had no right to make the motion.

Chair—The point is well taken.

Mr. J. P. McKee—I voted with the majority, and I move for a reconsideration.

Deputy Mayor Shaffer—Mr. Chairman, I would like to know if a ballot was not in progress at the time of adjournment?

Chair—I havn't any decision to make on your question. [Applause.]

Mayor Shaffer—I rise to a point of order.

Chair—State it, if you please.

Mr. Shaffer—My point is that as a ballot was in progress at the time of adjournment that that first ballot is to proceed with the vote. I made a motion to that effect.

The Chair ruled the motion in order, as it had been seconded by several persons.

Mr. Hill—Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a word. We all know that the report of the contested seats occasioned the trouble. Now wouldn't it be better for harmony to take another vote on that question? If there is an effort to gag the people, it will cause unpleasantness at the election. Some have been admitted as delegates who have no right to vote.

Jerry Murphy—I move that the gentleman be appointed a committee to put such delegates out.

Mr. Hill—I said he could not see any objection to having another vote, and was about to continue when he was called to order by the Chair, who stated that the motion was to proceed with a ballot.

After some further discussion the motion was put, and declared carried.

Messrs. A. Rowand and S. Haymaker both claimed that they had been substituted by Mr. Schade, the delegate from Verona borough.

A motion was adopted to refer the matter to a committee of three, and the Chair appointed Messrs. H. H. McCormick, Wm. C. Cook and Lieutenant Wilson as said committee.

After the committee had retired, Mr. James Hunter, of Allegheny, said he held in his hand a paper signed by Richard Perry appointing Dr. Gilmore as his substitute.

Park McKee—Oh, that's played out. Mr. Perry is not here, and that paper has been prepared in this convention.

The Chair decided that the substitution should not be received.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate, the first ballot resulting as follows:

W. J. Diehl	67	R. H. Fife	77
T. W. Lindsay	70	S. B. Cluley	16

Before the result was announced, the Committee on Contested Seats reported Verona borough reported in favor of admitting Mr. Rowand to a seat instead of Mr. Haymaker.

Captain Cook, from the committee, said that he, as a member, was opposed to the majority report. He said that Captain Haymaker had a paper signed by Mr. Schade, while that held by Mr. Rowand was not the signature.

The vote on the motion to adopt was then taken and the majority report was defeated, and the minority report admitting Captain Haymaker adopted.

SECOND BALLOT.

It was announced by the Chair that 112 votes were necessary to a choice, and the second ballot was taken with the following result:

Fife	77	Lindsay	73
Diehl	65	Cluley	9

B. Wachter, of the Thirteenth ward, was admitted as a substitute for Mr. Bigley, the delegate from Ross township.

THIRD BALLOT.

Fife	78	Lindsay	71
Diehl	69	Cluley	6

FOURTH BALLOT.

Fife	76	Lindsay	74
Diehl	66	Cluley	7

The fifth ballot resulted about as the fourth.

SIXTH BALLOT.

During the call of the roll for the sixth ballot substitutes were offerered and objections made, which threw out several. The result was:

Fife	76	Diehl	67
Lindsay	71	Cluley	6

Just before the result was announced the Chair stated that the Democratic Convention had nominated R. H. Fife, and the report was received with cries of "He is easy to beat." "Let's put Lindsay against him;" "Fife can overtop him;" "Let's try Diehl," etc.

SEVENTH BALLOT.

In this ballot there were some slight changes:

Diehl	63	Lindsay	75
Fife	72	Cluley	8

Awaiting a further supply of tally sheets the convention took a recess about one o'clock for the space of ten minutes, which, however, lengthened out to half an hour and was quite a relief.

On resuming, the question of dropping the last on the list of candidates was again brought up and caused confusion and discussion.

Mr. Hunter contended that he and all other delegates had a right to vote for whom they pleased, and the convention or majority had no right to close out a delegate from voting for whom he pleased.

Mr. Hunter, of Allegheny, also protested against any such action.

The eighth ballot was then proceeded with drearily, there being but few changes. Following is the result of the

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Diehl	65	Lindsay	75
Fife	75	Cluley	6

NINTH BALLOT.

The tenth ballot was proceeded with, without delay, and resulted,

Diehl	64	Fife	75
Lindsay	70	Cluley	5

EFFORTS TO ADJOURN.

The tenth ballot was ordered amid confusion, but quiet was obtained by H. H. McCormick, Esq., who mounted one of the chairs and addressed the convention.

He said he was gratified upon witnessing the tenacity with which the delegates held to the men of their choice. He was satisfied, however, as must be every man in the convention, that there was no possibility of a nomination this evening. Now, Mr. Chairman, said the speaker, while I have no personal preference in the matter, and will heartily and earnestly support our candidate whoever he may be, in the interest of the party, I move that this convention adjourn until the 10th of September next.

The remarks of Mr. McCormick were listened to attentively, but when the conclusion was reached and his object known, there were cries of no! no! no! from all parts of the house. Many delegates rose to their feet and much confusion prevailed.

The Chair rapped his gavel and called order. When comparative quiet was restored, Mr. Hunter, of Allegheny, said:

Mr. Chairman, the convention has failed, after a long series of ballots, and as there is no prospect of a choice of candidate for Sheriff; therefore,

Resolved, That the convention adjourn, and that the Chairman be instructed to report the result to the County Executive Committee for such action as that body may deem proper and necessary.

This paper was received with another noisy storm, and, amid much confusion, it was laid on the table.

Some member renewed the motion to adjourn to September 10th, and it was again voted down.

Soon after the Chairman ordered the eighteenth call. During its progress another difficulty arose and a man, not a delegate, was arrested and taken out by the police for striking a member of the convention. Excitement ensued and considerable time was lost.

EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

When completed the vote was read, as follows:

Diehl	63	Fife	73
Lindsay	67	Cluley	7

After further talk and motions, as previously, another ballot was ordered and proceeded with, with various interruptions, and resulted as follows:

NINETEENTH BALLOT.

Diehl	63	Fife	73
Lindsay	64	Cluley	7

Pending the announcement of the last ballot the Chairman addressed a few words to the convention. He said, in part, "We continued balloting since half past ten o'clock in the morning there had been but little change, and it seemed to be unnecessary to continue it. If something was not soon arrived at he would feel it obligatory upon him to adjourn the convention.

Once the Charman was interrupted and Mr. Elliott objected and said that the Mr. Blakeley should have a respecful hearing.

Mr. Blakeley said he might have made a mistake but he had endeavored to treat all fairly and would continue to do so. Great applause.

TWENTIETH BALLOT.

This ballot was proceeded with, and at a quarter to 2 o'clock, A. M., the result was announced as follows:

Diehl	64	Lindsay	71
Fife	71	Cluley	5

After the announcement, there was another intermission during which there was good feeling displayed among the delegates.

GEN. BLAKELEY PROPOSED.

This intermission lengthened into more than half an hour, and the good feeling continued. During this time the proposition was made, as a compromise and to end all the trouble that had so long existed, to nominate Gen. Wm. Blakeley, presiding officer of the convention, for Sheriff. Prominent delegates started the proposition, as being evident that no conclusion could be arrived at upon the candidates before the convention, while no question or resolution touching an adjournment would be listened to by the majority. General Blakeley was taken back when the proposition was made to him, and hardly knew how to take it. He had been elected a Fife delegate, had stuck to him through every ballot, and had had no idea of any other course. To suggest himself as a candidate was certainly a complete surprise. He wished to do justice to the candidate for whom he was elected and desired to subserve the best interests of the Republican party. Mr. Blakeley asked time for consideration, but at once stated emphatically that he would not agree to it unless all the candidates were satisfied.

After some time had been consumed in consultation among the candidates and their friends, and, indeed, before they had concluded, Mr. Elliott moved that, inasmuch as they had failed to effect a nomination, Gen. Wm. Blakeley be nominated by acclamation.

There were cries of no! no! and no further action was taken. Mr. Blakeley made no response to the movement.

TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

After a little further delay, the twenty-first call was made, and, when concluded, the vote was announced as follows:

Diehl	62	Fife	70
Lindsay	68	Cluley	5

Noise and confusion again reigned and much bickering prevailed.

Mr. Elliott said he, with others, was willing to do anything for harmony, either to continue balloting, to adjourn for a fixed day or *sine die*, or to withdraw his candidate and nominate a new man. "Let us," said the speaker, "nominate General Blakely, a man with a good war record and one whom we can elect."

This announcement was received with great cheers and clapping, together with hisses and words of disapprobation.

When order had been restored General Blakeley said he was a candidate for Sheriff. He was a Fife delegate and had done all he could do for him.

A country delegate—I move we refer this matter back to the people. We have tried for two days and nights to nominate a candidate but have failed. We have disgraced the Republican party.

Confusion again followed, and the Chairman in response to calls ordered another ballot. It was nearly three o'clock, and half an hour was consumed in the call. The result of this, the

TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT,

was

Diehl	63	Fife	72
Lindsay	66	Cluley	5

Pending the announcement of the vote Gen. Blakeley consulted friends in the interest of the party, and as a consequence as soon as he read the result of the twenty-second ballot, at 3:20 A. M., he declared the convention adjourned subject to his call. This was accepted with resignation by nearly all the delegates, and they quietly dispersed.

THE DEMOCRACY.

COUNTY CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

A Full Ticket Placed in Nomination—A Protracted Session and a Noisy Time—The Candidates Generally Weak Ones.

The representatives of the Democracy assembled in County Convention at Lafayette Hall, Tuesday morning, to make up a ticket for the support of the "unterrified" on the first Tuesday of November. The convention was called for ten o'clock, but it was about a quarter to eleven before the meeting was called to order. Delegates and reporters were furnished with tickets of admission, and policemen were stationed at the entrance to the building, on the stairway and at the door of the hall, to prevent disturbance and to exclude those not having a right to seats on the floor of the convention. The outside Democracy was allowed to look down upon the deliberations from the benches of the gallery.

John H. Bailey, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, called the convention to order, and put the question whether a temporary Chairman was desired, or whether he should act as such. It was decided to elect no temporary Chairman, and Mr. Bailey accordingly proceeded to get the large and unwieldy body into working order. The following were elected temporary Secretaries: Frank M. Teufel, E. J. Lynch, Reporters, Thos. Bigley, J. R. Jones and D. C. Bowers. T. J. O'Leary was also proposed as a Secretary, but the convention rejected his services by a very decisive vote. James Semple, F. M. Hutchinson and A. Pauline were elected tellers. Mr. Hutchinson, chairman of R. W. Sutteries, S. R. Fife, Wm. McCarthy, Victor E. Pauline and W. J. Means was appointed on contested seats. Soon after this committee retired they discovered that the number of contests was so large that it would be impossible to complete their labors in season to report. Many of these contests were said to have been on bogus credentials. It was, on motion, agreed that the Chair appoint another committee on Contested Seats. The committee No. 2 was as follows: J. G. Rolshouse, E. Porter, M. H. Markle, Jos. A. O'Neal, and John Grant. Afterwards the name of W. D. Patterson was substituted for that of M. H. Markle. About half an hour of uneventful waiting upon the two committees to report, Chairman Bailey announced that he would adjourn the convention until two P. M., and this was done with evident satisfaction.

At twenty minutes past two Chairman Bailey reconvened the convention and announced that the second committee appointed on contested seats had submitted their report. The following delegates recommended by the committee were admitted to seats: W. J. McFetridge, Ninth ward; James Leonard, Fifth ward; A. P. Larimer and A. McMurray, of Snowden township; Charles Kuhn, Seventh ward; Richard Fuhrer, Twelfth ward; Joseph Hart and Jerome Raum, Sharpsburg. Four of the committee recommended Patrick Maloy, from the seventh precinct of the Seventh ward, against Joseph Stokely. Maloy was rejected by a vote of 56 to 112, and Mr. Stokely was admitted. After a delay of about half an hour the first committee appeared in the hall with their report which was as follows: Wm. McBride, First precinct, Eighth ward; Marion Fahl, Second precinct, Second ward; H. A. Freyvogle, First precinct, Fourteenth ward; Jos. Voegel, Third precinct of Thirteenth ward; J. Hoffman, Second precinct, Sixteenth ward; J. Carmack, First precinct, Twenty-fourth ward; W. Douglass, First precinct, Upper St. Clair; Gustave Kramer, Second Ward Borough; J. W. Donald, Fourth precinct, Eighth ward; Martin Fagan, Second precinct, Twenty-seventh ward; H. Murphy, First precinct, Thirteenth ward; Albert Stehle, First precinct, Third ward; F. Gildea, Second precinct, Third ward; Mike McSwiggen, First precinct, Fourteenth ward; Jas. Stewart, Fifth precinct, Third ward, Allegheny.

Mr. Hunter presented the affidavit of Stephen Walker to the effect that William F. McBride was not elected to the offices of his district, but that his main support came from Republicans and "niggers," and that Mr. Fitzgibbon was duly elected and entitled to his seat. This was followed by an animated discussion, during which disorderly manifestations were indulged in by the delegates. A vote was taken on the question, resulting in favor of Mr. McBride, who was duly admitted.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, Mr. Bailey was elected as permanent Chairman. The temporary secretaries and tellers were retained.

Mr. D. C. Sawyer offered a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth the order in which nominations for county officers were to be made, viz.: Sheriff, Clerk of Courts, Commissioner, Register, Recorder, Controller, Treasurer and Director of the Poor.

The following were placed in nomination for Sheriff: R. H. Fife, Henry B. Long, Peter Fairley, Henry Large and Wm. McCormick. The convention proceeded to a first ballot, which resulted as follows:

Patterson	124	Long	78
Large	42	Fife	70
McCormick	3		

Mr. Martin Kearney, representing the 2d precinct of the First ward, previous to the announcement of the result, changed his vote from Fairley to Patterson. No candidate having received the vote necessary to the requisite choice to nominate, there being 255 votes cast, a second ballot was ordered. Before the call of the roll the name of Wm. McCormick was withdrawn. After two or three names had been called Mr. Fairley stepped forward and withdrew his name and moved that Mr. Patterson be nominated by

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, June 26, 1875.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 23, 1875.

The Cashier of the United States Depository remarked the other day that it is doubtful whether any more fifty-cent fractional currency notes would be sent on from Washington.

Take this statement with the announcement that the Director of the Mint is now in the silver producing country looking after the silver supply for the Government, and it begins to look as if the United States Government was about to attempt to try to carry into effect the law which looks to the resumption of specie payments in the near future.

The friends of resumption, so far as it relates to the introduction of silver and the abandonment of our present fractional currency, agree that with gold at ten per cent. premium it will not pay to hoard up silver or ship it abroad. Silver bullion is now quoted at 55½d. per ounce, which is lower than it has been for a series of years, and it is a fact in which this country is deeply interested, in view of the movement now contemplated.

A matter which is likely to assist our Government in this effort is the fact that Germany is now demonetizing her silver coinage, and is trying to get rid of it by the introduction of gold in its stead. It is estimated that Germany has $300,000,000 of demonetized silver coin to get rid of, while our Government stands committed to replace her $46,000,000 of fractional notes with silver, the success of which depends upon the market price of silver.

This has fallen about 6d. per ounce, or about 9 per cent., within the last three years, and the question now is, whether this decline is permanent or only temporary. The large and constantly increasing supply from this country together with the effort—which will be continued until the surplus stock—is exhausted of Germany to get rid of her silver coin has brought about this decline and is likely to make that decline permanent. Holland and Belgium are also preparing to follow the example of Germany, and establish a gold standard of values. Should this be so it is estimated that there will be another $100,000,000 in addition to the $300,000,000 discarded by Germany, to come upon the market.

The Asiatic countries seem to be a reservoir into which all the silver of the world is poured. To meet this demand the standard of our silver dollar coinage was changed and the trade dollar was authorized so that it would be the same in value as the Mexican dollar and thus be utilized in our exchanges with China and Japan.

The English statistics show that Egypt and the East import from twenty to thirty million dollars of silver yearly and have done so for years past. Whether this demand will increase, remain stationary or decrease, bears directly on the future price of silver, and while this is the problem for the successful United States Government in its attempt to substitute silver coins for fractional currency.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, June 22, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The opening of the stock market to-day was attended by intense excitement, and was in full sympathy with the strength manifested yesterday towards the close of business.

Pacific Mail was the leading feature, and the first transactions in this stock were made at 38 and 40 simultaneously. The wildest rumors were afloat with regard to the new arrangement with the Australian Government; in fact, it was supposed in some quarters that a corner in the stock was not improbable. Soon after the opening of business, however, there was a strong disposition shown to realize and its quotation began to decline. It is impossible to form any opinion as to the immediate future of this stock, as so much depends upon the caprice of its manipulators. The friends of the company, however, speak confidently of its intrinsic value and of the improved prospects of their business. On the other hand, the leading houses here who are identified with the short interest in it, assert that its strength has been unduly neurvered by a clique whose sole object is to depress its quotations. Western Union and St. Joseph has been conspicuous for its strength to-day, on the report that the United States Supreme Court had decided that the company was not liable for state, county or municipal taxes, and it looks like advancing further.

TRASK & STONE.

The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 23, 1875.	10 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1862	118		118			118
5-20's, 1864	118		118			118
5-20's, 1865	120		120			120
5-20's, 1865, new	120½		120½			120½
5-20's, 1867	120½		120½			120½
10-40's	119½		119½			119½
6's, currency	119½		119½			119½
New 5-per cents	117½		117½			117½
Western Union Tel	72½	73	73½	74	74	74
Quicksilver	29	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Pacific Mail	37	37½	38	38½	38½	38½
Panama						
Adams Express						
Wells Fargo Express						
American Express	53		53			
United States Express	70		70			
New York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Erie	19½		19½			19½
Do preferred	29½		29½			29½
Harlem	130		130			
Do preferred	132		132			
Mich. Central	95½		95½			
Cleveland & Pitts	90½		90½			
Northwestern	32½		32½			
Do preferred	69½		69½			
Rock Island	102½		102½			
N. J. Central	110		110			
St. Paul	33		33			

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120	5-20's, 1867	120½
5-20's, 1862	118	5-20's, 1868	120½
5-20's, 1864	118½	10-40's	119½
5-20's, 1865	120	6's, currency	119½
5-20's, 1865, new	120½	Currency 6's	122½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, old	36	N. Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, new	40½	N. Carolina, new	31
Virginia, new	37½		

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50	
Reading, sales	39¾	40
United N. J. Companies, sales	193	194
Oil Creek	9¼	9½
Northern Central, sales	60	
Allegheny Valley, sales	9¾	9¾
P. C. & St. L. mort. bds., sales	77½	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 117¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Money was easy at 2@3 per cent., closing at the lower figure. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent.

STERLING

Steady for sixty days at 485¼@486, and strong for sight at 486¾@490.

GOLD

Opened at 117¼ and closed at 117⅝. Borrowing and carrying rates 1@2 per cent.; loans also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $46,000. Clearings $32,000,000. Customs receipts $132,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds firm. State bonds quiet and strong. The stock market was strong and higher. The advance ranging from ¼@3¾ per cent. Pacific Mail was the leading feature, opening at 37, declining to 35½ and later rising to 38¾. Transactions were large and attended with considerable animation. Lake Shore advanced from 69½ to 61¾. Western Union from 72½ to 73¾. Erie from 32¼ to 33, Northwestern from 31¾ to 32¾, and Union Pacific from 93¾ to 94. At one time the market was strong at the highest point. The Pacific Mail Steamship directors this morning authorized their London agent to sign a contract with the Colonial Government of Australia for mail service between San Francisco and Australia. Should the Mail Company will receive about £90,000 per annum for this service, a large portion of which will be net profit. The strength in Pacific Mail was due to the above statement and the unfounded rumor of the terms and sailings of the company under the new management have largely increased, showing a gain of 70 per cent. for May. Stocks were strong and higher in closing dealings, with a buoyant feeling. At some sessions the Pacific Mail led the market both in point of activity and buoyancy, rising to 39¾. Stock was scarce for delivery to-day and as high as 1-32 per cent was paid for the use of it. Lake Shore was very strong and closed at 72, the highest point of the day. New York Central advanced to 103, an improvement of 1 per cent. over the opening prices. The feeling, however, speak confidently of its intrinsic value and of the improved prospects of their business. On the other hand, the leading houses here who are identified with the short interest in it, assert that its strength has been unduly neuvered by a clique whose sole object is to depress its quotations. Western Union Tel. graph has been conspicuous for its strength today, on the report that the United States Supreme Court had decided that the company was not liable for state, county or municipal taxes, and it looks like advancing further.

TRASK & STONE.

The following table shows the prices of petroleum certificates, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
5-20's, 1862	118		118			118
5-20's, 1864	118		118			118
5-20's, 1865	120		120			120
5-20's, 1865, new	120½		120½			120½
5-20's, 1867	120½		120½			120½
10-40's	119½		119½			119½
6's, currency	119½		119½			119½
New 5-per cents	117½		117½			117½
Western Union Tel	72½	73	73¼	73¾	74	74
Quicksilver	29	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Pacific Mail	37	37½	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Panama						
Adams Express						
Wells Fargo Express						
American Express	53		53			
United States Express	70		70			
New York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Erie	19¾		19¾			19¾
Do preferred	29½		29½			29½
Harlem	130		130			
Do preferred	132		C. C. & I. C.			
Mich. Central	95½		Illinois Central			
Cleveland & Pitts	90½		Atlantic & Pac. Tel.			
Northwestern	32½		Union Pac. stock			
Do preferred	69½		Central Pac. bds			
Rock Island	102½		Union Pacific bds			
N. J. Central	110		Bell & Lamb			
St. Paul	33		Bankers' Bills			

TALLOW—Sales at 8¾c ₱ lb for choice, and 8c for medium.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended June 15, 1875, were as follows:

	Pork bbls.	Beef bbls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Tallow lbs.
This week	1,342	1,210	1,291,614	1,990,754	1,293,965	965,020
Prev's week	3,208	1,966	1,388,920	1,566,201	3,032,833	455,275
Cr'sp'd, 1874	2,235	1,966	1,579,552	3,038,158	1,686,874	2,770,555
Cr'sp'd, 1873	2,567	1,443	2,966,966	2,663,230	2,498,615	1,522,338

And from November 1 to June 15, inclusive, for four years:

	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.
Pork, bbls.	115,991	153,127	121,205	104,745
Beef, bbls				
and tcs	78,633	84,866	73,687	68,072
Lard, lbs	98,760,399	112,861,091	131,748,081	122,673,915
Bacon, lbs	184,122,140	194,932,622	238,962,493	165,285,834
Butter, lbs	2,540,804	1,577,574	2,184,531	3,180,629
Cheese, lbs	37,040,823	26,668,845	27,896,678	15,023,282
Tallow, lbs	25,097,666	41,315,391	35,787,025	38,945,830

Petroleum.

June 24.—The petroleum markets yesterday were unchanged and no events took place to disturb the rather monotonous quiet which has settled down over the crude and refined markets during the past two weeks. The Refiners' Association, and the new pipe connections with the oil regions were the principal topics of interest, and they were fully discussed without however evolving any new points.

CRUDE.—The market is quiet but firm. We quote United at wells at $1 08¾@$1 10; Union do, $1 06@1 07½; Karns, Relief and Grant do, $1 06@1 07½; immediate shipment from board cars $1 32½@1 35. Sales were 30,500 barrels, at Parkers and 13,000 barrels at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED.—The market continues quiet but firm, as although the demand for export is slack, refiners are not anxious to sell at quotations, and consequently, offerings are light. We quote standard white in New York Philadelphia and Connellsville Railroad track at 16¼@16¾c, on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 17@17½c, and on the Pittsburgh Allegheny Philadelphia and Connellsville Railroad track at 16¾@16¾c; on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 17@17½c. Sales were 1,000 barrels, prompt; 12½c for early July. Philadelphia delivery ruled at 15¾c for spots; 12¾@13¾c for July. Baltimore is quoted at 12¾c. The amount of oil moving out to European ports at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore at latest dates is stated as follows:

At New York.	Ref., bbls.	Ref., Cr'd cases.	Cr'd, Nap. bbls.	Nap. bbls.
Capacity of vessels on berth loading petroleum	121,700	74,000	10,100	
Amount on board	16,300	16,500	2,200	
Required to fill	105,400	57,500	7,900	
At Philadelphia.	**Ref., bbls.**	**Ref., Cr'd cases.**	**Cr'd, Nap. bbls.**	**Nap. bbls.**
Capacity of vessels on berth loading petroleum	97,999	14,000	13,700	6,620
Amount on board	17,800		2,300	2,100
Required to fill	79,800	14,000	11,400	4,500
Stock on hand June 12 about	20,500			

At Baltimore there was, on June 19th, a capacity on berth of refined oil, 14,000 bbls with 6,060 bbls on board, leaving 25,060 bbls required to fill.

OIL BARRELS.—Are weak and lower. We quote city-made at $1 20@1 30; country-made $1 05@1 15; second hand barrels are quoted at 70@80c.

BY Western Union Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 23, closing 21.—Shippers are doing very little, and offerings are not urgent and prices have not varied. Sales are 500 barrels refined, July 1st to 8th delivery, at 12 9-16c; also sales of 4,000 barrels refined, July 1st to 8th delivery, at 12 9-16c; 5,000 barrels July 1st to 15th, at 12¾c; and 5,000 barrels July 1st to 15th, at 12 13-16c. The closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk 9¾c for prompt, and 6¾@6¾c for July; do in bbls 9¾@9¾c for prompt; 12¾@12¾c for prompt; 12¾@12¾c for July 15th cases 17¾@17¾c; naphtha 6½c. Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 12¾@12¾c for spot; 12¾c for July 15th. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 12¾c.

TITUSVILLE, June 23.—The *Herald* says: This was a very dull day in the crude petroleum market in the oil regions. United opened at $1 10 and closed at $1 09¾. Shipment also unsettled. Buyers generally refuse to bid above 12¾@ 13c for the market as soon as possible, and the men refuse to contract for more than 30 days as it comes in and ship it to more Northern markets.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,400	Apples, bbls	21
Corn, bush	600	Butter, pkgs	40
Oats, bus	2,828	Potatoes, bus	2,287
Bacon, tcs	35	Wheat, bus	1,400

The following are the receipts of leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,291	8,344	17,635
Apples, bbls	229	292	521
Cheese, bxs	1,841	1,992	3,833
Corn, bush	4,150	2,091	6,241
Wheat, bush	1,800	9,818	11,618
Barley, bush	450		450
Oats, bush	19,239	19,328	38,567
Butter, pkgs	279	261	540
Beef, pcs	1,061	787	1,848
Bacon, tcs	639	736	1,375
Potatoes, bush	2,315	6,406	8,721
Hay, bales	2,845	2,167	5,012

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge advance. Car No. 2 spring unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a dull market to-day, with prices steady, except in oats. Receipts are light, amounting to only 31,546 bushels for the week ending to-day. *Wheat* is steady with very little doing. Receipts for the past week were 9,818 bushels, mostly consigned to millers direct. We quote car No. 2 spring wheat at $1 20. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40 @1 41; prime Kentucky and Michigan do, $1 35 @1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber at 1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter at $1 30@1 32; spring wheat is steady, No. 2 Chicago selling at $1 20. *Corn* is very quiet, with receipts of but 2,091 bushels for the week. We quote car No. 2 mixed at 65@66c per bushel asked for white, but sales could hardly be made at these prices; mixed was quoted at 63c bid. Receipts of oats for the week ending to-day were 19,328 bushels. *Rye* was nominal at $1 15@1 18 per bushel. Nothing was reported in *Barley*. The market for corn and oats ruled 2@4c above these quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues active and strong. The week's receipts were 8,316 barrels. We make a sale of 100 barrels XXX family at $5 20 per barrel. We quote the wholesale prices of the leading millers as follows: White wheat flour at $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat $6 50; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing trade in the different wheat flour $6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham 6 ½ @6 75; self-rising flour in 6 ₱ bbl packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $5 00@5 00.

HAY—The supply was liberal, being 391 bales for the week. The market was easy, tending downward. We noted sales of 5 car No. 1 timothy at $23 00; 2 car No. 2 do at $20 00. We quote **prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00** per ton. No. 1 do, unpacked prairie nominally $19 00@20 00. Sales from store were active at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@22 00. Baled is $20 00@25 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—The market continues easy, and moderately active. We heard of a sale of 1 car No. 1 middlings at $1 50. We quote bran at 95@97½c ₱ cwt; short 95@97½c ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 90@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The supply of choice is limited, and receipts are light, being 292 barrels for the past week. There is not much trouble in meeting the demand however. We quote strictly sound fruit at $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; lower grades are not wanted, and are quoted nominally at $2 50@4 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and inactive. We quote at 50@55c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for choice sweet; 30@45c for common to fair.

BEANS—The market is easy and tending downward. We quote prime white navy at $1 85@2 00 ₱ bushel; medium $1 55@1 80; fair to good $1 20@1 50.

BUTTER—The market continues dull, a large share of the trade being supplied by country wagons. The receipts by rail for the past week were 261 packages. Prices are unchanged as reported. Some extra creamery rolls sold at 20@ 22c; we quote choice tub at 18@19c; good to prime 16@17c; fair to good 14@15c. Some sales reported as low as 10c. The lower grades are very difficult to sell.

CHEESE—There was a very brisk demand today, the trade being before the receipts by mail. Prices were firm, tending upward, though no quotable change is noted. The week's receipts were 1,992 boxes. We quote at 10¾@11c per ₱ for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12@ 12½c; Sweitzer 22@23c; Limburger 12@13c.

CIDER—We quote prime sweet at $8 00@9 00 per barrel.

EGGS—There is a moderate demand. We quote at $8 00@10 00 per barrel; $2 75@3 00 per box.

EGGS—The market was rather weak to-day and prices were generally off about 1c. Some purchases still asked 20c, but nearly all the transactions were at 19c, which we quote as the closing figure.

FEATHERS—We note round lot transactions at 55@55c. A light jobbing business is reported at 60c. The market is rather quiet for business, quotations would have to be shaded.

FRESH FRUITS—Gooseberries are coming in, and are in fair demand, selling at 6c per quart. Cherries are in moderate inquiry at $2 50@2 75 per bucket.

POTATOES—The market continues firm and active, and the old stock is sold closely up to ocean bids, which were 6,400 barrels for the past week. Prices are strong and higher; 3 cars sold on track at 90c, and $1 00 was offered for two cars more to arrive. We quote common to fair at $1 65@1 10 ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless $1 15@1 20; Early Rose from track week at 85c@$1 00 ₱ bushel for peach blows; 90@95c for Peerless.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and steady at 25@30c per pair.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 5@6c ₱ lb for choice; fair to good 5c; dried blackberries are quiet at 10@11c ₱ lb; dried peaches firm at 10@11c ₱ lb for choice halves. Honey is in good supply at 22@25c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat honey 20@25c ₱ lb. Canned goods are quoted at $9 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

STRAWBERRIES—The supply is ample, and the market is easy. We quote at 10@12c per box as to quality.

SUGAR-CURED—We noted buckwheat steady at $1 25@1 50 per bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@ 2 00.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $1 00@ 3 00 ₱ bushel. Onions are quoted at 25@30c ₱ dozen bunches. Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 25@1 50 ₱ box. Radishes are selling at 25@30c ₱ dozen bunches. Bermuda tomatoes are selling at $3 00@4 00 ₱ box. New Southern potatoes are coming in freely; quoted at $5 50@6 00 ₱ barrel. Cucumbers 70@75c per dozen.

Provisions.

There is a steady jobbing demand, at generally unchanged prices, the exception being in lard oil on which we reduce our quotations. The week's receipts were 7,974 packages and 146 tierces, which is estimated at over 350,000 pounds.

BACON—We quote sides at 10c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 10½c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½c ₱ lb; canvassed do 13¾c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; do canvassed 11c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½@14c; canvassed 13¾c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 13c; canvassed 13½c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $6 50; canvassed sausage, 10c.

MESS PORK—There is an easy feeling. We quote at $21 75@22 00 per bbl.

LARD—The market is easy. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, 9¾@ 10c; half bbls do 10½c; in kegs, 10½c; in 3-lb pails do, 12c; in 5-lb pails do, 12c; in 10-lb pails do, 11¾c; in 5-lb do, 12c; in 2-lb do, 12½c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 05@1 07 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do 90@93c; No. 2 do 85@87½c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8¾c ₱ lb for choice, and 8c for medium.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended June 15, 1875, were as follows:

	Pork bbls.	Beef bbls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Tallow lbs.
This week	1,342	1,210	1,291,614	1,990,754	1,293,965	965,020
Prev's week	3,208	1,966	1,388,920	1,566,201	3,032,833	455,275
Cr'sp'd, 1874	2,235	1,966	1,579,552	3,038,158	1,686,874	2,770,555
Cr'sp'd, 1873	2,567	1,443	2,966,966	2,663,230	2,498,615	1,522,338

And from November 1 to June 15, inclusive, for four years:

	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.
Pork, bbls.	115,991	153,127	121,205	104,745
Beef, bbls and tcs	78,633	84,866	73,687	68,072
Lard, lbs	98,760,399	112,861,091	131,748,081	122,673,915
Bacon, lbs	184,122,140	194,932,622	238,962,493	165,285,834
Butter, lbs	2,540,804	1,577,574	2,184,531	3,180,629
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At New York.	Ref., bbls.	Ref., Cr'd cases.	Cr'd, Nap. bbls.	Nap. bbls.
Capacity of vessels on berth loading petroleum	121,700	74,000	10,100	
Amount on board	16,300	16,500	2,200	
Required to fill	105,400	57,500	7,900	
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Amount on board	17,800		2,300	2,100
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POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and steady at 25@30c per pair.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 5@6c ₱ lb for choice; fair to good 5c; dried blackberries are quiet at 10@11c ₱ lb; dried peaches firm at 10@11c ₱ lb for choice halves. Honey is in good supply at 22@25c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat honey 20@25c ₱ lb. Canned goods are quoted at $9 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

STRAWBERRIES—The supply is ample, and the market is easy. We quote at 10@12c per box as to quality.

SUGAR-CURED—We noted buckwheat steady at $1 25@1 50 per bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@ 2 00.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $1 00@ 3 00 ₱ bushel. Onions are quoted at 25@30c ₱ dozen bunches. Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 25@1 50 ₱ box. Radishes are selling at 25@30c ₱ dozen bunches. Bermuda tomatoes are selling at $3 00@4 00 ₱ box. New Southern potatoes are coming in freely; quoted at $5 50@6 00 ₱ barrel. Cucumbers 70@75c per dozen.

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HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½c ₱ lb; canvassed do 13¾c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; do canvassed 11c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½@14c; canvassed 13¾c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 13c; canvassed 13½c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $6 50; canvassed sausage, 10c.

MESS PORK—There is an easy feeling. We quote at $21 75@22

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875.

HEAVY light cargoes. There were exported from Baltimore on Thursday no less than 20,625 barrels, or 937,807 gallons of petroleum.

NOW that GARRETT has joined the railroad combination, we suppose he will not be pressed very hard as the anti-monopoly candidate for President.

THE Maryland State Republican Committee has fixed upon September 8th as the time for holding the State Convention for the purpose of nominating a ticket.

THE Republican campaign in Ohio is conducted upon a grand but very brief platform: "Universal liberty and universal suffrage, secured and made safe by universal education."

IT IS said of Gen. DAVIS, of Bucks county, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, that he is an honest man; but his friends are careful not to press that argument too strongly.

THE Chicago Public Library is in danger of being closed for want of means, the Common Council having refused an appropriation for its continuance. By the way, Chicago boasts of upwards of three thousand liquor saloons.

IT MUST be a great consolation for Boss TWEED to know that McCLURE sympathizes with him, and expresses the hope that as the Boss has "shadows of despair clouding the evening of a wasted life," he will not be subjected to further penalties.

THE total value of the exports from Boston last week was $373,157, against $680,340 for the corresponding week in 1874. Since the beginning of the year the exports amount to $15,986,540, against $14,875,112 for the same time last year, an increase of $1,031,428.

THE Saratoga *Sentinel*, a Liberal Republican in former years, says: "It is to be feared that the Democrats will make fools of themselves in more than one State this year." It does not cost them an effort to do that, however. They go about it in a perfectly natural way.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa has just decided that colored children are entitled to the same privileges and accommodations as the whites; and that even where separate schools are provided for them, they can still attend the schools of the white children, if they thus select.

EX-GOV. BIGLER says it affords him real pleasure to withdraw his name from the list of candidates for Governor in the Democratic State Convention. We have no doubt of it; and not one of the men proposed for that nomination takes any pleasure whatever in making a contest for it.

THE Treasury Department has determined to discontinue the practice of reissuing notes of a larger denomination than twenty dollars. Where it is necessary to issue notes for a higher amount the number of each will be duly recorded. This is in consequence of the recent thefts in that department.

THE St. Louis *Dispatch* gravely asserts that the Continentals at Bunker Hill had opposed to them the "best soldiers then in the world, the veterans of WELLINGTON'S Peninsula campaigns and of Waterloo." The latter battle took place forty years after the date of the former fight. So much for a Tory's knowledge of history.

THE foreign importations at New York last week amounted to $3,789,892, against $5,598,521 for the corresponding week last year. The total importations since the beginning of the year foot up $89,816,671, against $204,507,097 for the floating period of 1874. The exports of gold and silver for the week were $6,236,979, making, with $40,227,544 previously reported, $46,464,523 since the first of January.

THE Republicans of Butler county for some time past have been distracted by local quarrels, and we are glad to be able to note that at the recent meetings for nominating a county ticket, all the old causes of difficulty were buried. The party is now united firmly, and prepared to do good work this fall. There is a probability, also, that the whole ticket will be attained in Huntingdon county.

MISSOURI having got rid of her grasshoppers is now overrun with an incursion of toads. Millions of these repulsive creatures have, it is said, made their appearance in the central counties of the State. A Democratic Convention for the revision of the State Constitution is also in session, and the people are beginning to complain that their afflictions are more and heavier than they can bear.

THE failures in England are mainly of houses engaged in the East India trade. What causes have led to weakness in this particular branch of trade we are unable to state; but as cotton, raw and manufactured, is one of the largest items in that trade, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the price of cotton and cotton goods may be seriously affected by the changed conditions of this trade.

THE difference between profession and practice is well illustrated in New York. TILDEN was elected Governor in that State as a Reformer; and although he made a great display of zeal about canal frauds, not a single canal fraud has been unearthed, and the only signs of Reform in his administration consist in the pardon of the Ringthief, INGERSOLL, and the release of TWEED from his prison.

THE Philadelphia Historical Society has decided, we are told, that WILLIAM PENN never made a treaty with the Indians under a big tree, and the Philadelphia papers are authority for the assertion that he did not wear a broad-rimmed hat. It is probable also, that he did not wear a shad-bellied coat; and there are sceptical persons who regard the old Quaker as being as much of a myth as the celebrated Mrs. HARRIS. Their conclusion is that there never was no such person.

THE President of the Reading Railroad Company states that the excitement in regard to the company passing its dividends is altogether premature. Dividends are not meet until the 30th of June, and until that time all that will be published will be founded on rumor. It seems likely, however, that the forthcoming dividends of the road will be so shaped as to make the annual premium but eight per cent., instead of ten as heretofore.

THE State Supreme Court has just decided that an instrument not properly stamped is not admissible in evidence, and objection can only be made to the want of a stamp before the instrument is read. If an instrument is properly stamped after proceedings have begun, it is good *ab. initio*. Stamping by the collector remedies any defect in the paper as an instrument of evidence. Want of a stamp on a negotiable instrument is not evidence of want of consideration.

THERE should be cheap bread for the poor next winter. The crop reports from England and the European continent become more and more favorable as the season advances. In France the wheat is growing luxuriantly and promises well for the next harvest, and this applies to all parts of that country, as well as Germany, Hungary and the Southern provinces of Russia. In none of these countries has any injury been experienced, either from early frosts or late droughts.

THE Lancaster *Inquirer* gives the names of several prominent "Liberals" of 1872, living in that county, who now support HARTRANFT cordially and adds that nearly all the leading Liberals of 1872, of that county, are also clad in Republican armor and ready for the conflict. With the acknowledged importance of the present contest and the inspiration of their return it can see no reason why Lancaster county should not give a majority of 6,000, *at least*, in November, for HARTRANFT and RAWLE.

JUDGE PERSHING, of Schuylkill county, says his personal interests would best be subserved by remaining upon the bench; but that if the Democrats want to run him for Governor, he will sacrifice his personal interests. Will he resign his Judgeship, if nominated? That is about the only way he could sacrifice his personal interests by running for Governor, and we venture to bet a Wheeling toby segar he will not resign. He was elected Judge as a holter, over the regular Democratic nominee, and he will not run the risk of being bolted out of it and the Governorship too.

DENOUNCING THEIR OWN PLATFORM.

The Democrats of Ohio, at their recent State Convention, were hard put to it in making a platform. They first stole, almost bodily, the Republican platform on the Common School question, and then, to cover up the purpose of their theft, they proceeded to denounce the part they had just stolen. To show the identity of the two upon that question, we place them side by side:

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.	DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
Fourth—We stand by free education, our public school system, the separation of Church and State, religious independence and absolute control of the school fund.	Thirteenth—We favor the complete separation of Church and State, religious independence and absolute freedom of opinion.
Fifth—Under our Republican system of government there should be no connection, direct or indirect, between Church and State, and we oppose any control by all legislation in the interest of any particular sect.	Fifteenth—We favor *equal and exact justice to all religious societies* and purely secular education at the expense of the tax-payers, without division among or control by any sect, directly or indirectly, of any portion of the public school fund.

With the exception of the phrase we have *italicized*, the Democratic platform is identical with the Republican in idea, and almost so in words. The Republican platform is the plainest and most outspoken, but the Democrats apparently intended to convey the same ideas in words but slightly different. But they were not content to rest there. It was necessary to adopt some such plank as this to hoodwink their Protestant supporters; but it was also necessary to show that they were not in earnest in doing so. They therefore added to what we have quoted above the following sentence, which, it was probably supposed by its framers, would satisfy the Catholics that the thirteenth plank was a direct negation of the fourth and fifth items of the Republican creed, however much it might seem to be otherwise:

"We denounce the Republican platform [upon the school question] as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio, and a base appeal to sectarian prejudices."

If the Republican platform upon the school question is "a base appeal to sectarian prejudices," what else is the Democratic platform upon the same subject? The one is the counterpart of the other; and if the Democracy mean what they say, there is not the slightest difference between them and the Republicans on that subject. In denouncing the Republican platform, therefore, they are likewise denouncing their own.

It is clear, however, that these people do *not* mean what they say. The first part of their thirteenth proposition is a reaffirmation of the Republican position, while the last part of it is a denunciation of what is thus reaffirmed. It is idle to ask reasonable people to believe that men can be honest in indorsing and denouncing the same thing in the same breath; and the conclusion we are forced to is that the principle and purpose of the thirteenth Democratic plank is to be found alone in its denunciation of the Republican platform upon the school question. In that denunciation we know they were earnest and sincere; and that being so, the first part of their thirteenth plank is mere claptrap, and will deceive no one.

The phrase we have *italicized*, "equal and exact justice to all religious societies," has no necessary connection with the school question, unless it means that each religious society should have an equal share of the school fund. If it does not mean that, why was it thrust into a declaration upon the school question? Justice to religious societies has no connection with education, except upon the assumption that every religious association has an inherent right to a proportionate share of the school fund for the religious as well as secular education of its children. If the phrase we have quoted was intended to cover what is known in Ohio as the "Ghegan bill," the passage of which was demanded by the Catholic Church to enable it to erect an altar in every reformatory institution throughout the State, it should have been placed in some other connection; but its presence in the Democratic platform, in connection with the school question, was doubtless intended to convey to the Catholic managers the assurance that they can depend upon the Democracy not merely to do what they are told, as in the case of the Ghegan bill, but to secure, generally, such an amendment of the State Constitution as will permit a sectarian division of the School Fund. The Catholics of Ohio will never consider that the "equal and exact justice" has been done to them until they secure sectarian schools at the public expense.

In the meantime, until that amendment can be obtained, it is necessary to hoodwink the Democratic Protestants of Ohio, and make them believe that the party has no such purpose. Hence the resolution we have quoted, and the denunciation which it accompanies it is simply to assure the Catholic leaders that they may safely trust the Democracy, no matter what, in the present emergency, they may be compelled to say to the contrary.

THE GOVERNMENT NOT BANKRUPT

Mr. KELLEY, of Philadelphia, who has become a financial monomaniac, made a speech lately in which he set up as his thesis the assertion that the Government was bankrupt, and that a special session of Congress to provide means for the Government was not an improbable event. He based this statement upon the slight foundation furnished by the fact that the customs revenues have fallen a little short of the estimates for the current fiscal year. Only that and nothing more. His imagination, and perhaps his wish, supplied all the rest. There is, in fact, no deficiency in the revenue, and the total receipts of the year really exceed the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* furnishes the following facts, which completely refute the lugubrious predictions of KELLEY:

"The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury placed the aggregate receipts expected for the year ending with the present month at $284,000,000 in round numbers. The receipts will exceed the estimates, and will amount altogether to at least $289,000,000. Of this sum about $109,500,000 will be received from internal revenues and $157,000,000 will be derived from customs receipts. The remainder will come from miscellaneous sources. The internal revenue receipts will rise about $2,500,000 above the estimates, and the customs revenues will fall from $4,000,000 to $4,500,000 below the estimates. The aggregate expenditures for the year will not exceed $276,000,000, and they will probably be $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 less. The exact sum cannot be foretold, because it is unknown what amount may be unexpended in the hands of disbursing officers. Two hundred and seventy-six millions of dollars is the maximum, and this, taken from the $289,000,000 of receipts, leaves a balance of $13,000,000 in round numbers of excess of receipts over the current expenditures for the year. In the last fiscal year the excess of receipts over expenditures was only $2,344,000. Eleven millions will, therefore, represent the gain which the Treasury has made in the twelve months nearly past."

This surplus of thirteen millions does not furnish a sufficient sum to bring up the back instalments due the sinking fund; but the large balance in the Treasury will furnish all that is needed for that purpose. The revenues of the year, therefore, have been more than enough to meet the expenses; and the balance in the Treasury is sufficient to meet all the requirements of the sinking fund, without bringing the available means of the Government below a good working margin. The requirements of the law as to the reduction of the public debt will therefore be fully complied with, and henceforward the receipts will be increased sufficiently to meet all the wants and obligations of the Government, without resort to increased taxation. The estimates for the next fiscal year anticipate $293,000,000 of receipts. One hundred and seventy million dollars were originally estimated from customs duties, and $106,000,000 from internal revenues. It is now agreed that the latter estimates is too small by at least $6,000,000, and by many of the officers it is believed there will be collected from this source $120,000,000. It is also believed that the customs will yield $175,000,000. The Treasury will thus be able to pay its way, and keep the sinking fund intact, without reducing the balance on hand below fifty millions, and Mr. KELLEY will be talked of all winter to bring forward his financial remedies before Congress meets in regular session.

SPLENDID CROP PROSPECTS.

When, in the beginning of May, there was a general tendency to give way to gloomy anticipations about the crops because the spring was backward and the winter wheat did not look well, we counseled patience and suggested that it would be found safer to forecast the probable condition of the crops at the end of May than at the beginning of that month. The result has justified the view then taken. The crops which looked so badly at the close of April improved vastly during the month of May; and now, as June draws to a close, the prospect is still more encouraging. The following, contained in a dispatch from Chicago dated June 19th, not only reports the crop prospect as "good," but in female parlance, as "perfectly splendid."

"Mr. G. T. Williams, Secretary of the Union Stock Yards here, just returned from the South, states the prospects are splendid for all kinds of crops, especially cotton and corn, in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. In many places along the Arkansas river, between Little Rock and the Mississippi river, corn was as high as horses' or mules' backs, and a beautiful stand of cotton. The weather was hot. In Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Florida the indications are that the crops will be the best in several years. In Northern Texas wheat averages twenty-five to forty bushels to the acre. New wheat is good in nearly the whole of Southern Texas, and planters and merchants are confident. No grasshopper plague has reached the Southwest, except in the western part of Missouri. In Southern Illinois wheat and corn are good, corn being two feet high and wheat about ready for harvesting."

In addition to this the growing crop in Kansas is reported to be the largest ever grown in that State, and the Nebraska crop is also good, except in a few grasshopper sections. The wheat crop alone of Kansas is estimated at seven millions of bushels, and the corn crop, both west and south, will be the largest ever grown. From present indications we need not fear a famine.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writing from Iowa, says of that heavy grain-producing State:

"Commercial travelers who have been all over the State, assert that Iowa never had a better prospect for big crops than now, and that she beats all States in the West."

With big crops in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, to say nothing of the rest of the South, a slight falling off in the wheat crop of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania need not be considered as alarming. It would be better, of course, if the crops were good everywhere; but as we shall, in the aggregate, have an abundance for export as well as for ourselves, we may throw care to the winds and rejoice that the country at large is so well provided for.

THE traveling Southern correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, an unusually intelligent and careful observer, in his last letter to that journal gives some exceedingly interesting facts relative to the negro in respect to education. At the colored college at Atlanta, Georgia, he found negro youths making accurate translations of HOMER'S Odyssey, and students who showed remarkable attainments in mathematics and the other sciences belonging to the ordinary college curriculum; but he also found that the Democrats had exhibited bitter hostility toward appropriations for this college, and that it is only their powerful regard for the colored vote that has kept its doors open. He states, also, that the women who teach in it are socially ostracized, because they are "nigger school-teachers," Outside of this particular college, no adequate provision has been made for school purposes in Georgia, the State being, like the South. For the education of a population between the ages of six and eighteen, of 218,753 whites and 175,304 blacks, an appropriation of only $180,000, or forty-five cents per head, is made, the result being that only one-fourth of the children have opportunities for primary education. In connection with this subject the views of BEN HILL, perhaps the most prominent leader of the Democracy in that State, concerning the present and future status of the colored race, are suggestive. They were expressed to the same correspondent. The color line in Georgia is sharply drawn, "so sharply," says HILL, "that if the whites be taken except tallow holders, and a mere handful of others, of no influence and without following, are on one side;" adding, "the white voters are united, not against the negro, not to deprive him of his rights, but with a view to carrying the State for the Democratic National ticket in 1876." That is to say, the political rights of the negro are to vote as the white Democratic party tells him, or not to vote at all. "The negro will drop out of politics," says this exponent of the gospel of Bourbonism, "or rather he will drop himself out, and within five years he will vote just as his employer wants him;" which is as much as to say that he must be practically disfranchised, with the difference that it is to be made to appear that he is fettered by his own volition and not by intimidation. "As in the days of slavery," concludes this wonderful statesman, they will remain the manual laborers, because they are incapable of anything better." Such is the chivalrous and humane attitude of the lazy, shiftless, domineering class of which HILL is the representative, and the Democratic party the pliant tool, with regard to the position the negro is to be made to occupy under Bourbon rule. And thoughtful people everywhere will do well to reflect seriously upon it.

THE Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut, in his annual report, publishes a great many tables of figures which do not go far in the way of strengthening confidence in life insurance companies. We copy one paragraph:

"Tables XI and XII (p. 136 and 137) show the number and amount of policies terminated, mode of termination, and the percentage of the different modes on the whole number terminated. Taking the Connecticut companies for example, and deducting from the whole number of policies terminated, those "not taken," which have no significance for the purpose of estimating the course of business of a company, and are entered merely for the information, however, of the commission in numbering the policy schedules, and we have 25,940 as the whole number of policies terminated during the last year. Of these 2,224 terminated by death, 179 by expiry, 7,706 by surrender, 1,579 by change, and 14,252 by lapse, or 2,564 more than by all other causes combined. Add to these the 7,706 surrendered, either from a want of confidence, or of ability to keep up the payment of premiums, and it makes nearly seven-eighths of the entire amount terminated for causes not contemplated when the original contract for insurance was made. Is there any remedy for these wholesale surrenders and lapses? If business were solicited with entire frankness and truthfulness they would not be so numerous. There is no doubt that a large proportion of the policies are caused by the resentment that follows the consciousness of having been deceived."

The falling in of so many policies during the year does not, necessarily, weaken the companies, since it materially lessens their liabilities. But it does indicate a great loss of confidence as well, perhaps, as an insidious one on the part of many to keep up their payments. The fact probably is that the tide of new policies which for a while flowed in so profusely upon the insurance companies has passed its flood. The ebb tide is now setting in, and it is likely to leave quite a number of institutions high and dry upon the shore. Nearly every day brings word of some one of them that has closed up, and this work must go on until all the weak companies are weeded out, and until managers of life insurance companies learn to conduct them in a way that will inspire greater confidence.

JEFF. DAVIS is still mumbling beldame curses over General SHERMAN'S intimation that he might have had pre-knowledge of, or at least would not have disapproved of the assassination of President LINCOLN, if he had known of it. The suspicion is by no means unwarranted. A yet darker one, if possible, rests upon his name. Among the rebel archives carried to Canada upon the collapse of the Confederacy, and subsequently delivered to the United States Government by Colonel PICKETT, were a number of letters or dispatches from JAKE THOMPSON, the accredited agent of the Confederate Government in Canada, to JEFF. DAVIS, the Confederate Secretary of State. He therein discusses and indorses the infernal scheme to fire steamers, railroad trains and hotels in New York city by means of incendiary contrivances, as complacently as if this were a recognized usage of war instead of being a devilish and inhuman device. These letters are in the handwriting of THOMPSON, they were received by BENJAMIN, and elicited from him no sign of disapprobation. It is not to be believed that the latter, who, when Confederate Secretary of War, said, smilingly, when exception was taken to certain doings by the War Department, that he was implicated in, or at least was privy to this diabolical scheme, and the monster who could sanction, or even knowingly permit, such an infernal transaction, would be little likely to hesitate at any other atrocity, however horrible or hellish. If the great unhung has any friends left, they should muzzle him.

WE have good Democratic authority for our conviction that the Democrats are doomed to defeat this fall. That plain spoken Democratic journal, the Buffalo *Courier*, says:

"It would be the best thing in the world to plunge the Democratic party back into the abysmal minority out of which it emerged last fall, and some professed Democrats act as if they thought it would be a cunning thing to do. Only see how little of inverted management would suffice. In the first place it would be necessary for the rag-money wing of the party to get possession of the Ohio State Convention at Cleveland and proclaim Pendleton instead of Thurman as its representative financier. Next would have to come a rally of the lame politicians of New York, with intent to snub the reforming aspirations of Governor Tilden in the fall campaign. A month or two later Congress would meet, and if the Democratic House of Representatives should then elect a salary grabber like Wood or Randall to the Speakership, the thing would be practically accomplished. Add a Southern negro-killing bee or two and the arrangements would be complete. Over such a highway of Democratic foolishness even Grant could drive his third term car to the White House in triumph."

The first item in this list is already an accomplished fact, and PENDLETON instead of THURMAN is the proclaimed leader in Ohio. The other items will follow in their regular and natural order.

ENGLAND is having *her* panic, now. She is going through what afflicted us in 1873. Her merchants and bankers are failing by the score, and for enormously large amounts. A financial crisis fully as distressing as ours is now dawning upon the richest nation in the world. It was not greenbacks that brought it about, nor a redundant currency, nor irredeemable bank paper. Great Britain enjoys all the advantages of a coin currency, and what little paper money she has is redeemable in gold upon presentation. To what causes, then, will *her* demagogues attribute this revulsion? It is now clear that panics overtake people who have an almost exclusive metallic currency; and might it not be that our panic had other causes than those to which it is generally attributed? The Republican party, moreover, is not in power in England, and hence it would seem possible that panics may happen without being traceable to any special political predominance.

TESTIMONY in support of the correctness of our view that the West is by no means the desirable place for immigrants which interested speculators try to make it out, is every day being furnished. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who lived for years in California, and has recently spent some time in Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Kansas, writes from Missouri that he can state from experience that, in each and every one, the same general stagnation exists; in none more than Colorado, where men are only too willing to work for their board. A few may be fortunate enough to strike it; but there are hundreds who would gladly return to their homes in the East had they even the means to pay for food while they make the return journey on foot. Any one who has employment in the older States, even at low rates of pay, would be guilty of extreme folly to leave it for the West while the present state of affairs exists.

AND now it is asserted that the American Republic was born on the banks of the Hudson instead of the Delaware. The Newburg *Telegraph* says:

"Joel T. Headley, sometime Secretary of State of New York, proposes reading a paper at Philadelphia next year, presenting facts and documents to prove that while Philadelphia was the birthplace of our liberty, Newburg was the birthplace of the Republic."

From an analysis of the evidence presented, however, it appears that this claim rests solely on the fact that in May, 1782, when the war was nearly over, and the headquarters of the Continental army, discontented for want of pay, were at Newburg, a certain Colonel LEWIS NICOLA wrote a letter to General WASHINGTON proposing that the army should make him king or emperor, and that the proposer got properly snubbed for his pains. Inasmuch as this does not in any wise interfere with 1876, it is hardly probable that Philadelphia will lay the rivalry very closely to heart.

AT BROCTON, New York, not far from the Pennsylvania State line, there is a peculiar sect known as the "Brocton Community." They own about two thousand acres of the best land on the lake shore, and although they do not farm it very closely they always seem to have plenty of money. They mind their own business, let other people's alone and pay their debts, peculiarities that all sects might copy with profit. The leader of this people is a wealthy English enthusiast, named THOMAS L. HARRIS, who, whatever his religious views are, seems to be entirely sound on business questions. At least he has recently won a great "Spanish claim" suit, involving the title to a large tract of land in Santa Clara county, California, said to be worth four or five million dollars. It is also rumored that the community will remove to the new possession, which is reported to embrace some sixteen hundred square miles of the best land in California.

THE people of Europe are beginning to get sick of the "blessings" of free trade. Germany admits that France is recovering her dangerous strength by carefully following protectionist principles. In Austro-Hungary a deputation of leading manufacturers recently waited on the Emperor, to support and still more increase the strength of the protectionist movement recently inaugurated by the local Legislatures. In Italy the advocates of protection are successfully stirring in every direction. In Prussia the people are tired of the results of free trade, especially in regard to the iron industries, and while the business situation in our own country is by no means particularly encouraging just now, yet, as the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says, our worst enemies must acknowledge that, in spite of our protectionist doctrines, which they assail, we are not nearly so low in our actual financial, commercial and industrial condition as is Great Britain, in spite of her boasted free trade principles.

THE Troy *Times* has taken considerable pains to ascertain the capacity of our country for making stoves, the product, the sales, and the stock remaining on hand January 1, 1875, with the following results:

	No. of stoves.
Capacity of all the foundries in the United States	1,500,000
Quantity manufactured	852,400
Sales made	805,000
Stock on hand (from previous manufactures)	205,000

That paper is of opinion that there is a great desire on the part of manufacturers to over-estimate their business, both in product and sales, and that under what might be called a healthy trade there is at least thirty-three per cent. greater capacity for making stoves than the country requires, and says: "It remains for the manufacturer to reduce the excessive production for a short time, when a restored business will make the industry as it was before the panic, one of the most lucrative in the country."

A CHICAGO court the other day delivered an interesting decision upon the question of the validity of so-called "spiritualistic" marriages. In the case at issue it was not pretended that there ever was a legal marriage solemnized between the parties, but there was uncontradicted evidence that they made a contract together, though without the assistance of a magistrate or clergyman. On the other side it was shown that the woman at times denied that any marriage relation existed between them, and some witnesses were introduced who were familiar with their relations and did not consider them as husband and wife. The Court held that, under the principles of the common law, the so-called marriage must be recognized as valid. The disposition of a valuable estate hinged on the decision.

THERE is a great deal of practical Christian benevolence and kindness in the country, going hand in hand with its corruptions, crimes and miseries, and streaking their darkness radiantly. From the reports of the leading national benevolent and religious societies and institutions having their headquarters in New York, it appears that their total receipts last year aggregated $6,266,074, while the contributions to the principal local charities reached two-and-a-half millions more. When it is considered that almost every city and town in the country has several institutions of like character supported chiefly by the voluntary contributions of the people, the magnificence of the grand sum total annually expended in this way may be imagined. It is a big mark on the credit side of our human nature.

IN 1862, the Republicans of Ohio were in the sulks, and allowed their State to go Democratic by default. The vote on Secretary of State was Republican 178,755, Democratic 184,332. In 1863 they waked up, and the vote on Governor was Republican 288,601, Democratic 187,496. They also polled more than the Democrats increased their vote 3,130 over their vote of the previous year, they were still beaten 101,099. Judging from present appearances, the Republicans are going to repeat, this year, the lesson they gave the Democrats in 1863. They will run their total vote up to 300,000, and the Democrats cannot come within 50,000 of that figure. At least they never have done so, yet. Their vote in 1873 was only 214,654 and in 1875 it was but 253,016.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Louisiana rice crop will be th'rice larger this year than last.

They are so holy in London that they won't allow Salvini to play Samson.

A sauce-y Maine paper announces the removal of Rev. Mr. Lamb, of Pea-body.

It took an earthquake to "shock" Chicago, and then the sensation was only slight.

The Rhode Island House has concurred with the Senate in the repeal of the Prohibitory liquor law.

The report from the grape growing regions in Ohio, according to the Cleveland *Herald*, is of a light crop.

Never was hospitality more openhanded than that which whole-souled Ireland is showing to her American visitors.

Concerning crops in Canada, the Montreal *Gazette* says: "Taken as a whole the prospect of a good yield is excellent."

The potato bug is becoming cosmopolitan. From nearly every State in the Union come reports of its visitations.

The Catholic population of Pennsylvania has doubled since 1860. It is now 600,000. They have 622 churches, chapels, etc., and 541 priests.

A distinction with a difference. While Massachusetts was celebrating Bunker Hill, the Ohio Democrats were nominating Hunker Bill.

Just now inventors will find a good deal more money in a plan for destroying insects, than in iron ships, torpedoes, and repeating rifles.

There was no recognition of Col. Prescott in the official arrangements for the Bunker Hill celebration. Yet he was the real hero of the battle.

With the approach of the heated term a marked increase in mortality is taking place among the the tenement house population of New York city.

The preparation of historical and statistical statements of all the prominent educational institutions in the country, for the Centennial, is under way.

A number of Chinese are hard at work learning the glassblowing business at Glassboro, New Jersey, by instructions of the Chinese Government.

Three young Bostonian blue-stocking belles the other day tried to get their horse's head down so that it could drink by unbuckling the crupper.

It is feared that Olive Logan's head is turned. She begins her latest attack on the press with the observation: "I have before me several newspapers."

Arrangements have been perfected to begin the sinking of half a million dollars in a fruitless attempt to establish a new Democratic daily paper in Chicago.

The Boston *Advertiser* observes that Liberty and Union formed a new copartnership, increased their capital and extended their business, June 17, 1875.

A Nebraska paper, after reviewing the railroad land-grab situation out there, devoutly exclaimed: Thank heaven this State has no more land to be stolen!"

Percussion preparation for concussion: The Turkish Government has ordered 80,000,000 cartridges from the Winchester Arms Company, of New Haven, Conn.

A peripatetic exhorter down in Alabama is under arrest for manufacturing and circulating spurious nickel cents, which is not regarded as a canonickel performance.

How to make glass that is not brittle, recently discovered for the first time when Tiberius was Roman Emperor, as recorded by Pliny.

Of course this puff is from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*: "Mr. Segar is among those who are entitled to laureate honors this year at a Virginia college."

The Duke of Edinburgh has intimated a desire that the gallant Captain Boyton should be offered a position in the British Navy. The young Triton is a Pennsylvanian.

A glorious feat of arms! The famous conquistador Valmaseda informs the universe, in a Havana telegram, that his generals have actually captured thirty-six women!

It is estimated that the aggregate "bell punch" savings of the various New York street railway companies, amount to a million dollars a year—formerly stolen by the conductors.

The usual rural advantages of the summer season are first advertised this year at South Norwalk, Conn., where three funerals have just resulted from a cesspool polluting a well.

In the capital of Tennessee Democracy is at a low ebb. The scarcity and high price of grain have forced all the distilleries in the neighborhood of Nashville to suspend operations.

Cut worms are doing a great deal of damage to the crops on Long Island. They are attacking cabbage and tomato plants, and in some cases whole fields of the former have been destroyed.

A decision has just been rendered in the United States Supreme Court in the case of foreign bondholders against the Pacific Railroad, declaring the road not to be exempt from local taxation.

A new worm, resembling the "measuring worm" in appearance and in its motions, but whose name is unknown, is destroying the currant bushes and young fruit shrubbery in New Jersey.

With the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi river, so as to admit larger vessels, it is expected that a marked stimulus will be given to the export of lumber from the South to European markets.

A London medical journal informs us that the action of pewter and hydrochloric acid on nitro-bromacetanilide produces hydrochloride of ethenylbromophenylenediamite. Much obliged.

Crime and divorce constitute profitable items in the revenue of Connecticut. The net profits of the State Prison last year were $2,712, and the fees for matrimonial sunder-ies aggregated a much larger amount.

A skiff containing an old man came so near going over a two-foot mill dam in Iowa, the other day, that "he was drawn back just as death had reached out its brazen hand to clutch his wrinkled throat."

The Khedive of Egypt has just tendered to Professor Boyd, of the Louisiana State University, of which General Sherman was President at the outbreak of the rebellion, the Presidency of the Government Military College.

Southern papers say that the experience of this year, and the great benefits which the wheat crop will confer upon that section, will induce the planters largely again this fall not only wheat, but oats, rye and barley.

Bishop Howe mourns the decline in Episcopal candidates for holy orders in the diocese of Central Pennsylvania. In 1871 the number was 488; last year it was 228. Small salaries and few parsonages are the causes of this decline.

Badly Imposed Upon.

A young man of Memphis is anxious to fight a duel, and, were a duel at any time otherwise than the ridiculous resort of enraged fools, he would seem almost justified in his desire, for the offense against him was grievous. There was a grand picnic of the young people of Memphis recently; they went into the woods with all manner of edibles and wines and a band, and the day passed away very pleasantly indeed. There came at length a lull in the festivities though, and fifteen or twenty of the young ladies withdrew for a little fun among themselves. They organized a secret society and they called for candidates for initiation among the young men. The young men were not backward in the matter; they went into the ceremony, like sheep to the shambles, most confidingly; but when they came to the initiation, unlike sheep at the shambles, they rather liked it. There was but one degree to the ceremony, but that one was nice, consisting as it did of blindfolding each candidate and leading him into the center of a "magic circle" formed by young ladies, when he was made to kneel and was kissed, being subsequently made to guess who kissed him. Such a programme would suit most men, and some of those initiated wanted very badly to take another degree. Finally the young ladies admitted that one gentleman, a real lady killer, should be allowed the privilege he asked for, and he accordingly kneeled down with a look of intense complacency upon his face that he should thus be selected as more attractive than other men. He was kissed and the bandage removed from his eyes only to disclose to him the fact that his lips had been pressed by the aggressively protruding ones of a swarthy negro, who had accompanied the party as a waiter. Of course there was a roar, and of course the ladykiller was mad. It appeared, subsequently, that all the young men had been deceived in a like manner, and done by a gentleman acting as a confederate of the ladies, but there was no balm in Gilead for the man kissed by the negro. He must have satisfaction from somebody, and he sought to get it from the gentleman who was in league with the ladies. Notes have passed and the Memphis papers talk of a duel and gore. Sympathy would be wasted on the disillusioned lady-killer, but it isn't at all surprising that he wants to fight. He had aggravation enough.

THE KEELY MOTOR.

The Invention That was to Do Away with Steam and Revolutionize Mechanical Power a Fraud—Only Capable of Running a Toy Engine for a Little While at a Time.

Mention has been made at different times, in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, of a marvelous discovery said to have been made by one Keely, of Philadelphia, viz.: a new motive power, in which an enormous force was generated without expense, without the employment of fuel, fire, electricity, chemicals or other agency; in short, a veritable perpetual motion.

The only apparatus involved was a few strong metallic cylinders, containing air, into which water was admitted, when, presto, a cold vapor was instantly produced, having a force of 30,000 pounds per square inch, more or less, capable of useful application in the driving of all kinds of mechanism. Thus were the days of steam and its costly fuels numbered, and the value of coal property diminished; while settled principles of science, demonstrated by Joule, Faraday and other eminent worthies, were toppled over as by an earthquake.

The *Scientific American* has been investigating the new power, and comes deliberately to the conclusion that it is a fraud. That paper says:

In one of our comments we designated the Keely motor as one of the perpetual motion deceptions, by which the owners claim to generate a great force out of nothing. We stated that once in a while they have a juggling exhibition of the thing for the purpose of selling stock. Keely or one of his confederates is the operating juggler. The power "generator" is a combination of small tubes or cylinders, communicating by pipes. First they run water through, then air, to prove that there is nothing within, and that the show is "honest." Then Keely turns a faucet, and "now you see it." The pressure gauge goes up. He turns again, and "now you dont see it." The gauge falls.

Transparent as this deception is, it is a serious fact that it has been indirectly countenanced by numbers of intelligent persons, and the implied sanction they have given to it has led many less informed individuals to stake money for its shares.

In the *Scientific American* for May 2, 1874, we devoted two columns to an account of one of the Keely performances like that above described, and mentioned the names of C. H. Haswell, W. W. Wood, United States Navy; S. Parish, Joseph Patten and other engineers and mechanics who were present and lent their names to its support. Professor Haswell wrote quite an ingenious report in its favor. A force of 10,000 pounds to the inch was by him certified to have been developed on that occasion. It was then given out that a new apparatus of still greater power was in course of construction, to be finished within a few weeks, which would be still more conclusive and satisfactory in its results; that until this new apparatus was ready, and the patents, then in progress, were secured, the matter was not to be fully explained.

Since that time the new apparatus has been completed, several private exhibitions have been given, and the interested parties are now, it seems, desirous of bringing the "great discovery" fully before the public. We judge that this is because, because they have lately communicated much information to various members of the press.

The *American* then gives the latest accounts of this latest attempt to impose upon the credulity of the public, as written by the parties themselves and backed by their willing assistants, and says:

The deceptions of the whole scheme are so transparent that it hardly seems credible that persons of sane mind can be found who are willing to be its dupes. Nevertheless, we hear from a reliable source that quite a number of well-known business men have invested money in the scheme, and in one instance we are told so by the party himself. He had paid $5,000 down, and fully believed the thing to be a great discovery, and expected to realize a large fortune from the investment. The only fact which inspects this gentleman was rational and intelligent; but in respect to the Keely motor he was badly hallucinated. He was present at the trial above referred to, saw the 2,000 on the gauge, and came away satisfied.

The question is asked: How could so great a pressure as 10,000 pounds per square inch be produced, allowing that it was really exhibited as stated? We think that any ingenious mechanic, by means of a hydraulic jack and a small pipe, could readily produce and exhibit such a pressure, and could, by turning a faucet, drive a whirligig for the space of sixty seconds, or from 9:08 P. M. to 9:09 P. M., as the learned counsel gravely reports.

Keely, it will be noticed, talks about his studies regarding the force of columns of water, and describes the use of water as a medium in his "generator," multiplicator," "receiver," etc. Well, now, Keely might if he wanted to, get up an honest show of air pressure by arranging a series of short water tubes so as to concentrate the combined weight of their water against air confined in a suitable chamber.

Allowing, for example, that he had ten communicating water tubes, each holding a cubic foot or 62 pounds of water, he might, by turning a faucet, fill the tubes from the hydrant, and concentrate 620 pounds weight on the confined air, which, if conducted to a guage, would indicate 620 pounds pressure; this air might drive a wheel from 9:08 P. M. to 9:09 P. M.; it would moreover be a cold vapor, without smell or taste; it would blow out a candle, but not burn: there would be no noise except that of running water; there would be no residuum save air and water; no heat, electricity or chemical action would be involved.

A curious arrangement of water and air tubes, in which, by turning faucets, the water weights are concentrated, producing pressure, was illustrated and described in the *Scientific American*, of April 26, 1873, page 212. It was patented by Jas. R. Cole, of Tennessee, December 10, 1867, as a water elevator. It might be bad for Keely if he should prove to be an infringer of this patent.

There is also a patented arrangement of mercurial tubes